LD & Co.
t.
t $1.25.
$2, $2.50 and $3.00 would be fair prices for these umbrellas. We will sell them, in the basement department, at $1.25.
d tassels, handles of crooks with partridge
ors for rthday.
3c and 5c each.
c each.
each.
c & $1.95 doz.
sement.
ON SALE
COM'Y, Trustee
HE
MAN,
Commission, and
d's Columbian Ex-
fficial connections,
most valuable and
llection represents
ES, SYRIAN AND
ETC.
ell office furniture.
display the goods,
dams street to
ENUE,
, where it will be
RDLESS OF COST.
t 10:30 A. M.
and 2:30 P. M.
urity Title & Trust
rt of the Pushman
PANY, Trustee.
e upholstery
department here.
he furniture we sell,
is business.
trust, and we see to
it at Scholle's.
eed renewing? Esti-
bash, Between Adams and Jackson.
For Drunkenness and Drug Using.
ley Chicago Office, Room 406, 280 Dearborn St. Lady attendance to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Harrison 2048. Private Colonial cottage for ladies
ure
PRINTING—CHIEF QUAR-, 415 Pullman Building, Chi-Sealed proposals will be re- until 11 o'clock a. m. Mar opened for such printing and may be required by Board of the Lakes, in this city, commencing July 1, 1900. C. reject any or all bids. In- on application to J. H. C Gr. Mr.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 45. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COPYRIGHTED 1900 BY TRIBUNE COMPANY.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Refugees Reach Modder River Camp and Tell of Serious Losses to the Boer Army.

RUSSIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

Two Englishmen, Members of Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission, Killed in China.

HOW WILL ROBERTS STRIKE?

[COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY.]

The [illegible] Times

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 14.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times this morning prints the following from its special correspondents:

MODDER RIVER (Monday)—Refugees from Winterton and the river diggings near Kimberley entered camp last night to the number of 1,400 and reported that they were dismissed by the Boers in consequence of their failure to enlist in the republican army or to make contributions.

They left all property behind and travsled by Brown's farm, near Koodoosberg, where the Boer wounded and dead lay in great numbers. Their casualties, altogether, are reported to be 200.

The Boers tried to persuade the refugees that the dead bodies behind the house were those of British soldiers. There were several more dead inside the house, so the estimate probably is correct.

The Boers are reported to have abandoned the drift altogether and to have been concentrating at Camel's Hoek.

Britons Murdered in China.

RANGOON (Tuesday)—A serious outrage has been committed by a war tribe on three members of the Burmo-Chinese Boundary commission east of Salween. It is reported that Major Kiddie of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Sutherland, a political officer, have been killed, and Litton, the British Consul at Szumao, wounded, but not dangerously. Scott, the British commissioner, telegraphs he has instituted measures with the Chinese Commissioner, Liu, to punish the murderers.

Russians in the Transvaal.

ST. PETERSBURG (Monday)—The Kovno correspondent of the Vremya states that hundreds of peasants and other inhabitants of that province, presumably Polish Roman Catholics, have emigrated to the Transvaal during the last seven years.

A letter received from a former Russian artillery soldier at Johannesburg, now in charge of four fortress guns in that town, says, the Boers under arms are 150,000 strong, and all are sworn to fight to the last extremity. Even the women of Johannesburg are determined to take part in the fighting in the event of a siege. The women and children gathered the last harvest, which was splendid.

Flood on the Douro Increases.

OPORTO (Monday)—The flood on the Douro continues to increase, but no further mishaps are reported to British shipping. So far only one life has been lost, and that a Portuguese tallyman, who was jerked off a steamer by a rope.

Views of Editorial Leader.

The Times in its editorial leader this morning says:

"It seems more and more probable that it is from the western and not from the southern frontier that Lord Roberts intends to begin his advance into the Free State, though doubtless the forces under Kelly-Kenny at Thebus and those under Gatacre at Sterkstroom may have to play an important part in the general scheme of operations later on.

"It has been known for some time that General French has left the neighborhood in which he so successfully maneuvered many weeks ago, and it is reasonable to suppose that he left it for a quarter in which the heaviest fighting is expected and that he has not left it alone.

"Under present circumstances nothing but surmises of Lord Roberts' designs are possible to secure, but if the surmise that he means to strike in the first instance from the west proves to be correct the fact will fully explain why the force about Colesberg and Rensburg is no longer strong enough to hold the extensive position originally occupied against the enemy, who is reinforced by men and guns."

MOVING BACK ON RENSBURG.

Boers Place Forty-Pounder and Drive In British Outposts on the West.

RENSBURG, Feb. 13.—The Boers yesterday again drove in the British outposts on the western flank. All outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's Windmill, and other points retired to Maeder's Farm. There were several casualties.

Yesterday's retirement of the western outposts included the withdrawal from Coles Kop and all the surrounding posts.

Boers Place Forty-Pounder.

The Boers placed a forty-pounder at Bastard's Nek, commanding the surrounding country, and successfully shelled the British positions.

The Boers numbered some thousands and were five to one wherever fighting occurred.

More Guns from Coles Kop.

The British are chafing under the necessity of a retreat from their posts, some of which they had held since the new year. The British now have no camp west of Rensburg. They safely brought off the guns from Coles Kop.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

DOMESTIC.

Frick began suit against Carnegie Steel company for $16,260,000 as value of his 6 per cent holdings; claims corporation made $21,000,000 in 1899 and is worth $500,000,000.

Yale seniors petitioned university council to abolish sophomore secret societies as contrary to democratic spirit.

Kansas City footpad sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for snatching woman's pocketbook.

Movement at Terre Haute to erect monument to R. W. Thompson and buy his library.

George R. Peck told Wisconsin lawyers Lincoln never was a great attorney.

Eighty-two pictures in Henry Hilton collection sold at auction for $56,465.

Democratic Legislature probably will meet at Frankfort next week.

WASHINGTON.

In Senate Allison said financial bill will merely reiterate existing laws. Jones [Nev.] said it is climax of efforts to abolish use of silver.

No attempt will be made to push the subsidy bill at this session of Congress, although it may be reported favorably by committees.

Manufacturers and merchants urge Cullom's proposed amendment of interstate commerce law.

Mrs. Catt elected President of National Woman Suffrage association.

Several Republican Congressmen insist on free trade with Porto Rico.

Lighthouse board wants to test wireless telegraphy at lighthouses.

FOREIGN.

Tremendous reception given Prince Henry on his return to Berlin from Asiatic squadron. Kaiser made speech, declaring it showed Germany's naval ambitions.

German foreign office will not interfere in Nicaraguan canal, regarding it as an American enterprise.

English Postmaster General announced parcels post agreement with United States is nearly ready.

Italian Minister of Commerce defended American treaty in Chamber of Deputies.

Bill authorizing sale of Danish West Indies for 12,000,000 kronan to be offered in Diet.

Two English members of Burmo-Chinese Boundary commission killed in China.

Czechs ready to renew obstructive tactics on reassembly of Austrian Reichsrath.

Tolstoi said Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken" is "fantastic nonsense."

Revolutionary circulars distributed in Poland; hundreds of arrests.

Betrothal of Japan's Crown Prince to a native Princess announced.

Sultan granted railway concession in Araxes Valley to Russia.

Criticism of French Cabinet's movement against Catholic Church.

Center will vote solidly for or against Kaiser's naval bill.

French troops ready to complete occupation of In Salah.

Arab party in Constantinople gained over the Albanians.

Polish opera to be presented in Paris.

Riots at many points in Martinique.

Slight hope of Dr. Lieber's recovery.

Insurgents active in Colombia.

Two bombs exploded in Paris.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Announced in Parliament that Germany has not offered to interfere. Roberts has full authority and no volunteers are to be raised in Ireland.

All foreign military attachés have joined Roberts at Modder River and campaign is expected to be pushed from there.

The Times believes Roberts intends to begin Free State advance from the west.

British outposts near Colesberg driven back, and Coleskop abandoned.

Mrs. Langtry's bazaar netted $6,000 for British hospital ship Maine.

Mrs. Arthur Paget's tableaux realized over $5,000 for Household troops.

Buller's losses, 1,100 in first advance, 280 in second, and 367 in third.

Refugees declared Boers lost 200 men at Brown's farm.

LOCAL.

Pennsylvania railroad practically agreed to elevate main tracks south of Eighteenth street and Pan-Handle tracks in Kinzie street; city's concession being vacating of Rockwell street south of Monroe, for which railroad returns ground for street from Monroe to Van Buren. Since 1892 over 200 miles of track elevated at cost of $12,000,000; work in contemplation $10,000,000 more.

Judge Tuley decided case of National Safe Deposit company against Board of Education, fixing annual rental of First National Bank Building at $50,148 and fair net valuation of site as improved at $620,000, and advised both parties to litigation to agree on new lease without revaluation clause.

South Town records, except cash book, were shown Real Estate Board committee. Minutes show Attorney Rooney's salary is $1,500. Collector Barnett's bondsman to be asked to show cash book today.

South Side business men to hold a mass-meeting to demand better street lighting. North avenue residents will make similar demand.

Affairs of Chicago Book concern may be investigated today by Methodist General Conference committee.

Members of the anti-trust convention and others held a mass-meeting at the Auditorium and heard addresses denouncing monopolies and suggesting remedies.

University of Illinois leased College of Physicians and Surgeons for twenty-five years, with intention of ultimate control.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary.

Ex-Alderman Biewer, accused of embezzlement, surrendered to police.

George Dewey Jr., son of the Admiral, is now a resident of Chicago.

State Factory Inspector has prosecuted 700 violators since Jan. 1.

Henry Wischmeyer's will probated. Estate valued at $105,000.

More valentines sent than usual.

POLITICS.

Ricard Yates at Hamilton club declared that while the other candidates had been in Chicago he had been capturing the country.

Mayor Rose and G. W. Peck in New York trying to get Democratic National convention for Milwaukee.

Democratic machine men said to favor Judge O. H. Thompson of Jacksonville for Governor.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Delegations from thirteen grain exchanges met and named committees on bucket-shop legislation, uniform commission rate, and collateral subjects, to report this morning.

Builders placed at work 754 non-union men. No violence attempted. Labor situation unchanged, neither side having any advantage.

Agreement to restore east-bound rates.

Olive oil price advanced 10 per cent.

SPORTING.

Board of Athletic Control of Illinois University engaged Fred Smith as football coach; Council of Administration opposes.

Midlothian and Lake Geneva clubs admitted to United States Golf association.

American Baseball association organized with Anson as President.

Sharkey defeated Goddard in four rounds.

Horton law sure to be repealed.

WAIT FOR ROBERTS TO ACT

CENTER OF WAR PLAN RESTS NOW AT MODDER RIVER.

Indications Point to Early Move by Commander of Troops at the Front—Attaches of Foreign Nations Gone to Join Him—Revised List of Buller's Losses Given Out—Outposts of Rensburg Driven In by a Superior Force.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 3 a. m.—Important war news is expected from Roberts' column, and that quite soon. This is indicated by the fact that the foreign attaches have left Cape Town for Modder River and the newspaper correspondents have been warned that nothing would be passed for the next few days, and that then the censorship would be relaxed.

Nothing is known of Roberts' plans beyond this, though the experts are predicting that the movement will be in the direction of Bloemfontein.

Back Down from Colesberg.

A dispatch to the News from Rensberg says that Clements' force had two days of hard fighting near Colesberg, and that the result was that the British lost the fruits of forty-three days of hard work and constant skirmishing. The British outposts have been driven back, and Coleskop, which was held at the same time, was also abandoned.

Expert Wants to Know.

The withdrawal is assigned to the fact that the Boers mounted a heavy gun commanding the position, which leads the Daily Mail's expert to inquire how it is that at every point the Boers seem to be superior in heavy weapons to the British, and are able to drag their guns to positions unattainable by the British soldiers.

Colesberg is important to the Boers for the reason that it places them near the vital line of railway running from De Aar to Orange River, thus menacing Roberts' communication.

Losses Suffered by Buller.

Buller's total loss in his last movement were:

Killed	24
Wounded	338
Missing	5

His first advance cost 1,100 casualties; his second, 280.

Why Methuen Objects.

It is intimated in military circles that General Methuen is disgruntled not so much because Lord Roberts himself superseded him as the fear that, after Roberts gets the column well organized, he will place General Kitchener in command. The futility of his protest was shown yesterday in the House of Commons when Secretary Wyndham, in replying to a question, said Field Marshal Roberts had full power to make any disposition he chooses of Generals in the field.

Opinions of Military Experts.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Leader expert today says: "The south African military situation calls for 50,000 to 75,000 more men as soon as possible, and this on the ground of mercifulness and ultimate economy.

"This will bring our strength up to nearly a quarter of a million men, and all this to put down two small republics whose united white population is supposed not to exceed 450,000 men, women, and children and uitlanders.

"Nothing but this was needed to demonstrate the futility of the ministerial scheme laid before Parliament Monday.

"The precise nature of Roberts' movements on the Modder River and in the Orange Free State is wrapped in mystery.

"It is certain that the country where French maneuvered the enemy out of northern Cape Colony has been reoccupied by the Boers. Buller is keeping his own secrets, but we may look for another move on his part in a day or two, probably to the east of Colenso."

The Post expert says:

"The announcement of the new appointments confirms the supposition that with the large force now assembled at Modder River the offensive cannot be carried on along the whole line and the Commander-in-Chief must determine the point where he will act. It looks as though the Boers had taken the forces away from Magersfontein to reinforce Colesberg, where a victory would threaten the British communication between Cape Town and Modder River."

Gives Boers Slight Advantage.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 4:30 a. m.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colesberg district under heavy Boer pressure and probably after brisk fighting. Thus, at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State the Boers make a counter-stroke in unknown but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

General French had maneuvered the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On Jan. 1 it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with reinforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were also reinforced. Since then the British lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe, twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong positions were held.

General French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. General Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delaney, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts' communications.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of insurrection, but this, no doubt, will be promptly repressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

Buller's Plans in Doubt.

The indications as to General Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the War office, predicts a movement within the next day or two days. A number of correspondents who have been with General Buller, however, have gone to Durban for a few days' rest under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The War office has directed the Eighth Division, of 10,000 men, to prepare to go out.

Hard Work at Colesberg.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rensburg, dated yesterday, says:

"There has been hard fighting for two days near Colesberg, the Boers making strenuous efforts to outflank the British left. The enemy occupies strong positions from Achtertang, through Potfontein, to a point five miles south of Jaxfontein.

"The fighting at the outpost camps has been severe the last few days.

"Yesterday the Boers attacked the position of the Worcesters, to the southeast of Colesberg. Fighting continued all day, and after dark it was considered necessary to withdraw to Rensburg. Our losses are not yet known.

Boers in Great Force.

"On the left the West Australians, Wiltshires, and Berkshires had hot fighting, but held their positions against long odds. The Boer losses were considerable.

"Owing to the growing difficulty experienced by convoys in reaching the camps, all of the latter were vacated last night and troops withdrew to Rensburg.

"The Boers are burning the farms of the loyalists, but the latter have contrived to get away with their stock."

A dispatch from Rensburg says severe fighting occurred during the British retreat, the various outposts on both sides suffering heavy losses. The dispatch says it is doubtful if Rensburg can be held.

Kimberley Bulletin Posted.

The War office has posted a dispatch from Colonel Kekwich, dated Sunday, Feb. 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Thursday, Feb. 8. During the morning of Feb. 9 a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

There is nothing to indicate whether or not he left any large force at Springfield.

Move Up from Zoutspan.

A private telegram received here says that "the force commanded by General Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Zoutpan's Drift, which it now holds."

A dispatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkley West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the republicans. The refugees reached the Modder River via Koodoosberg. It is learned that 200 Boers were killed or wounded during General MacDonald's reconnoissance. There is no confirmation of the reported sortie of British troops from Ladysmith, nor of the Boer outflanking movement.

Work South of Colenso.

A report comes from Durban that the British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position.

Anxious Over Zululand.

The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens General Buller's supplies, it is difficult to believe that the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle is commandeered and their country overrun by their hereditary foes.

Boers Put Value on Rhodes.

The friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture. Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold his as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid. In view of the developments since the raid the Boers have also decided to double the amount of indemnity demanded, so Mr. Rhodes' friends will have to hand over £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) before he is released. It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all the conflicting reports.

HAS NO NOTE FROM GERMANY.

Under Secretary of British Foreign Office Says Germans Will Not Interfere in War.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Under Secretary of State for the Foreign office, the Hon. St. John Broderick, was asked whether the government had received any communication from Germany, modifying the declaration made in 1895 by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, to the effect that Germany's only policy was the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent state in accordance with the treaty of 1884.

He replied that no communication had been received from the German government relating to the convention of 1884, which, he added, as a matter of fact, was terminated by the state of war.

Roberts Has Full Authority.

The Under Secretary of State for the War office, Mr. Wyndham, definitely set at rest all the stories of government interference in the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, to select the Generals commanding in south Africa.

Replying to a question, Mr. Wyndham said the commanders in the field were selected by Lord Wolseley, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, and added that every selection put forward had been approved.

Poor Men May Be Officers.

When the debate on the army supplementary estimates was resumed, Mr. Wyndham, during the course of a speech, again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which, he said, he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £500 a year.

Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and a danger to the empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £300 a year.

The Under Secretary further announced

(Continued on third page.)

AGREES TO RAISE TRACKS

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD REACHES UNDERSTANDING WITH CITY.

Consents Practically to an Ordinance for Putting Up Its Main Line Beyond Eighteenth Street and the Pan-Handle in Kinzie—Concession Obtained Is Vacation of Rockwell Street South of Monroe—Statistics of Abolishment of Grade Crossings.

Officials of the Pennsylvania railway practically came to an agreement with Mayor Harrison and members of the Track Elevation committee yesterday whereby that road will elevate not only its main tracks south of Eighteenth street but those of the Pan-Handle, in Kinzie street. With the elevation of the main tracks goes that of the Alton and Western Indiana, and when this work is done track elevation in Chicago practically is accomplished, the work remaining being all of a minor character.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Burlington roads are now at work elevating their tracks under ordinances already accepted. Altogether there have been over 200 miles of track elevated in Chicago since 1892 at a cost of $12,000,000, with work now under way to cost $4,000,000 more, while the work agreed to at the conference will add between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 more to this.

Track Elevation Statistics.

The following figures give the work in detail, being exclusive of work agreed on yesterday:

TRACKS ELEVATED.

Name of Co.	Main tracks.	Side tr'ks.	Yard tr'ks.	Other tr'ks.	Total.
C. & A.	0.91	....	....	....	0.91
C. & N. W. Ill. D.	12.73	....	0.40	5.40	12.06
C. & N. W. Ill. D.	12.73	....	2.29	0.35	17.09
C. & N. W. Wis. D.	13.53	....	2.28	0.25	16.06
C. & W. Rockwell St. Div.	5.64	0.45	....	0.76	6.85
C., M. & St. P. Chicago Div.	6.82	....	1.14	....	7.46
C., R. I. & P. C. & R. I. Div.	2.53	....	....	0.30	2.83
C., R. I. & P.	23.58	....	14.68	0.76	39.02
C., R. I. & P.	1.74	....	....	0.24	1.98
I. C. Main Line	20.34	....	....	....	20.34
I. C. St. Charles Air Line	3.36	....	....	0.23	3.59
I. C. M. & N.	0.61	....	....	....	0.61
I. C. & M. S.	20.33	....	25.85	3.00	49.18
P., C. C. & St. L.	4.29	....	....	1.08	5.37
P., Ft. W. & C.	10.00	....	9.00	1.16	20.16
Totals	134.17	0.45	57.01	8.85	200.48

TRACKS DEPRESSED.

Name of Co.	Main tracks.	Side tr'ks.	Yard tr'ks.	Other tr'ks.	Total.
A., T. & S. Fe	1.09	....	1.12	....	2.19
C. & W. I.	2.99	....	2.07	0.96	5.25
I. C.	50.34	....	....	....	50.34
Totals	53.56	....	3.13	0.96	57.67
Miles of track yet to be elevated					14.3
Grade crossings eliminated					134
Grade crossings yet to be eliminated					55
Cost of work done					$12,700,000
Cost of work under contract					4,230,000

Vacating Rockwell Street.

The concession which the Pennsylvania wants and which the city administration is willing to grant is that Rockwell street south of Monroe shall be vacated so as to give the company thirty-three feet more right of way in this street, and in consideration of this the company offers to buy and give to the city enough land just west of Rockwell street to make a substitute street from Monroe to Van Buren. South of Van Buren Rockwell street is now all taken up with switch tracks and other obstructions and is to all intents no thoroughfare.

"I own more property there than any single property-owner," said the Mayor last evening, "and have more personal interest in the matter than any one else. In my opinion the vacation of the street will be more a benefit to the property than an injury."

At the conference, which was held in the Mayor's office, there were present First Vice President Brooks, Second Vice President Woods and Attorney Loesch, representing the Pennsylvania company, and Mayor Harrison and the members of the Track Elevation committee of the City Council, in behalf of the city.

Reaching the Agreement.

At first the officials of the company were disposed to stand out for the retention of the Thirty-fifth street viaduct and the omission of subways in Fifty-fourth street and Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth places. Its engineers also made a point about the grade proposed at Twenty-first street. The Mayor told his visitors no plan of elevation could be considered which contemplated closing a street now open.

Then the railroad people proposed the Rockwell street concession and the agreement was made practically on these lines. The details remain to be put in form for an ordinance, but every one left the conference satisfied that no further difficulty stands in the way of the elevation of the Pennsylvania tracks to the south and in Kinzie street, as well as the Western Indiana and Alton.

There yet remains a settlement of the difficulty at Western avenue and Sixteenth street, where the Burlington, Pan-Handle, and Chicago Terminal tracks intersect. The Pan-Handle wishes to retain the present viaduct, of the cost of which it contributed $90,000, besides being liable for its share of the land damages, while the Burlington is willing to elevate west of the viaduct and east as far as its yards, but no further.

Raises a Law Question.

In the settlement of this dispute the serious question comes in whether a railway company, having once been compelled to accept one plan of abolishing grade crossings—namely: viaducts—can be again compelled to substitute another plan—namely: track elevation. The Law department holds it cannot be done. The railways accordingly will be left to settle the matter among themselves. If they do not adopt a plan of elevation they must repair the existing viaducts.

By elevating the Pan-Handle tracks in Kinzie street the Pennsylvania will do away with the viaducts at Ashland and Western avenues, as well as help along the elevation of the Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul in this street.

The chief point gained by the agreement of the Pennsylvania road to consent to an elevation of its tracks is the elevation of the main line south of Eighteenth street. These tracks run beside the Alton and Western Indiana tracks and without the elevation of one it would be useless to put up the others. The Alton and Western Indiana already have agreed to elevate.

It is estimated that 35,000 men a year on an average have been employed in track elevation work.

TWO BOYS DEAD IN A CLOSET.

Disappeared in New York in August and Are Just Found in a New Flat Building.

New York, Feb. 13.—Plumbers working in an unoccupied house on Edgecombe avenue today found in a closet the decomposed bodies of two boys, identified by parents as Martin Loeder, aged 9, and Charles Byrnes, aged 11. They had been missing since Aug. 3 last. The building in which the bodies were found is a flathouse, and has never been occupied. The bodies were found in a closet built into the wall. The door has a spring lock and no knob inside, so that a person entering and closing the door would be unable to get out. It is supposed the boys were playing hide and seek, went into the closet, and closed the door. The whole city was searched for the boys last August, and the river was dragged.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE TRIBUNE will issue its Patriotic Supplement No. 5 on Feb. 22. It will be devoted to the life and character of George Washington. In order to stimulate interest in American history in the public and private schools THE TRIBUNE will give ten prizes of $5 each for the best ten articles, with "Washington" as the subject, written by pupils of the public schools of Chicago. Articles must not contain over 300 words, and should be written on one side of the paper only. They must bear the signature of the principal or a teacher of the school attended by the writer. All communications should be addressed to "Patriotic Supplement, Tribune office, Chicago," and should be mailed not later than Feb. 18.

RESCUES WOMAN FROM A FIRE.

Policeman Miller Carries Mrs. Ellen Sawyer from Yondorf Bros.' Burning Building.

Mrs. Ellen Sawyer, who went through the fire of '71, was rescued from flames in Yondorf Bros.' building shortly before midnight last night, by Policeman Ted Miller of the Larrabee Street Station. Mrs. Sawyer is 85 years old, and when she was awakened by the noise of engines and by firemen and policemen running through the hall she thought another fire of the same proportions had started. She was almost overcome by smoke, and in the excitement she fainted. Miller, who had aroused her, carried her to the street. She was taken to the residence of friends, a block away, where she soon recovered consciousness. No serious results are expected to follow.

The janitor of the building, Fred Seibert, his wife, and aunt, Mrs. Sawyer, live on the third floor of the building. Their rooms were filled with smoke. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert made their way to the street with difficulty, but without assistance.

Miller, returned to the burning building. His escape was cut off by the burning of the stairway. He went to a window on the third floor, where he sat until nearly 2 o'clock.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is $8,000. Niederegger & Thomas, saloonkeepers, and Thomas Freeman, grocer, are the heaviest losers.

Fire in Apartment House.

Occupants of the Byron Apartment Building, 41 Eighteenth street, were frightened greatly last evening by a fire being discovered in the basement of the building. The tenants rushed to the street. Mrs. J. W. D. Carslaw, who lives on the second floor, forgot her purse, and returned to the flat for it. As she was leaving the building she was almost overcome by smoke.

The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. The damage was small.

POLES STIR FOR REVOLUTION.

Circulars by Thousands Distributed in Warsaw and Other Places by Unknown Persons.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY HENRY K. RABBITZ.]

BRESLAU, Feb. 13.—Unknown persons have distributed revolutionary circulars by the thousands in Warsaw and other cities of Russia and Poland. The circulars are signed by the Polish National committee.

Governor General Imeretinsky, who was friendly to the Poles, has been replaced by the anti-Polish General Kuropatkin. The police have arrested hundreds of persons, but have been unable hitherto to discover the revolutionary agents, who are probably from Galicia.

Governor Von Bitter of the Province of Posen has determined to stop the Polish propagandizing, and Witold Leitgerber, editor of the Ostrowo Gazette, has been arrested, charged with high treason.

ZERO WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Forty-eight Hours of Cold in Sight, with a Possibility of Snow Flurries Tonight.

Continued cold weather is predicted for today and tomorrow, with the possibility of snow flurries tonight. The cold is expected to reach its maximum early this morning when a temperature near the zero point is predicted. It probably will range somewhere between zero and 5° above. The maximum yesterday was 16° above and the minimum 9° above.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness.

Sun rises at 6:58; sets at 5:31.

Moon rises at 6:58 p. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 London Times' News and Views.
Wait for Roberts to Act.
Consent to Track Elevation.
Amazing Figures of Carnegie Suit.

2 Royalty at Paget Show.
South Town Records Shown.

3 Parcels Post with England.
Bombs in Paris Market.
Will Not Oppose Canal.
Harsh Words for Buller.
Says Treaty Is Just.
Berlin Welcomes Prince Henry.

4 Finance Debate in Senate.
Hamilton Club Greets Yates.

5 Langtry Fete a Success.
Citizens Talk of Street Lights.

6 Organize New Baseball League.
Illinois Faculty at War Over Coach.

7 Discuss Grain Exchange Affairs.

9 Subsidy Bill Is Dead.
Add More Non-Union Men.
Anti-Trust Meeting at Auditorium.
First National Bank Rental Fixed.

10 Mrs. Catt Is Elected.

12 Against Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
Peek Talks of Lincoln.

Pages.
7 Railroads.
7 Courts.
7 Insurance.
10 Society.
10 Fontenoy.
10 Short Story.
11 Commercial.
12 Editorial.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GENOA		Kaiser Wilhelm II..
GIBRALTAR	Werra	
NEW YORK	Westernland	
NEW YORK	Deutschland	
NEW YORK	Pretoria	
PLYMOUTH	Bulgaria	
PORT SAID	Neckar	
SAN FRANCISCO		Arabic.
TENERIFFE		Victoria.

AMAZING FIGURES IN CARNEGIE SUIT

Frick Files Action Telling of the Enormous Profits of the Eastern Steel Company.

$21,000,000 IN ONE YEAR.

Says That Carnegie Believed He Could Sell the Business in London for $500,000,000.

TO RECOVER TEN MILLIONS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Henry Clay Frick fired his opening gun in the final battle for millions against Andrew Carnegie this afternoon, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Allegheny County, when his attorneys filed a bill in equity against the Carnegie Steel company, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps Jr., L. C. Phipps, George Lauder, C. M. Schwab, and the other partners in the Carnegie firm being made defendants.

The suit abounds in startling figures. It is stated that last year the Carnegie Steel company made a clear profit of $21,000,000. Andrew Carnegie, it is alleged, has stated his belief that he could sell the business in London for $500,000,000.

The bill consists of thirty-six printed pages. With it Attorney McCook gave to the newspapers a summarized statement of the action.

The suit shows that the issue between Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie is $10,000,000. Frick values his holdings at $16,238,000, while Carnegie offers him $6,000,000.

Frick asks, in the event of failing to get a settlement with Mr. Carnegie, that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the company's affairs.

Claims Made by Frick.

The summarized statement of the attorneys reads as follows:

"In 1892 there were two limited partnerships, called Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited), with a capital of $5,000,000, which made steel rails, and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel rail mill in Braddock Township, and called Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited), with a capital of $3,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made the material for and built bridges, made armor plates, and made material for the same.

"This latter firm owned the upper and lower mills in Pittsburg, the extensive Homestead mills at Homestead, the Keystone bridge works in Pittsburg, the armor plate mill near Homestead, the Harmanstead works in Beaver County, and other properties.

"Carnegie owned over 50 per cent of each of the old firms, and he, with Frick, Phipps, and others, owning interests in each, formed in 1892 what constituted a new partnership, called the Carnegie Steel company (limited). In this Carnegie retained over 50 per cent and now has 58½ per cent, while Frick has 6 per cent.

"Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of $25,000,000 and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as chairman, from 1892 to Dec. 5, 1899. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output, and purchased other plants, ore mines, etc.

"Carnegie lived in New York, passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters.

Enormous Profits Related.

"The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps, from year to year, until in 1899 the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits after paying all expenses of all kinds $21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,500,000.

"Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinarily prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for $100,000,000 sterling, or $500,000,000.

"In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,179,000 given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent on that basis would be worth $16,288,000.

Frick Forced Out.

"Frick now alleges right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie three enormous profits and valued, that Carnegie suddenly and with malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

"Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation, and subsequently, on the 11th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office he (Carnegie) demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which amounts to less than one-half what this interest is fairly worth.

"Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this, and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

Charges Secret Fraud.

"Frick now alleges that after his resignation, and at the time of this last interview, Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 25 per cent of its real value, that is to say, not over $6,000,000 for what, on the basis of Carnegie's option, was worth $16,238,000.

"This scheme, Frick says, he can prove was to revive and reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called ironclad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited), and never did include the Carnegie Steel company (limited), and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-called ironclad agreement of 1895, which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed.

"This agreement, contemplated in 1895,

Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appears at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel company (limited), held on Jan. 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and presented false and misleading resolutions, whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called Ironclad agreement of 1887, and also directed his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor many of them had therefore executed. All this Carnegie did secretly and purposely concealed the knowledge thereof from Frick.

Able to Control Partners.

"Carnegie was enabled to control his partners because most of them still owed the firm purchase money for their interests, and, Carnegie dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, and then, without warning, sprung upon Frick a notice, on Jan. 15, 1900, which he has also caused his copartners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called ironclad agreement.

"Carnegie followed this notice by compelling, on Feb. 1, 1900, Schwab, the President of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel company (limited) to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take these interests.

"He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company; is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a growing concern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $6,000,000.

Fortune for Carnegie.

"As Carnegie owns 58½ per cent of the Carnegie Steel company (limited), he will, therefore, own more than half of the 6 per cent which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire the 3 per cent of Frick's holdings for what would amount to about $3,000,000 he will make a net profit off of that transaction alone, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

"Frick further says that never since 1887 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell. That no interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreement of 1887, and none under the one of 1892, except that at times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representatives of each.

"Never in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could through personal malice force him from the firm, and that for Carnegie to attempt this in 1900 through the gulise of proposed agreements which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was most vicious and misuse of the same.

Five Plans of Settlement.

"The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel company (limited), is not a limited, but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believes to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose, and he, therefore, offers:

"(A)—To sell his interests in the firm at what three business-men will judge them to be fairly worth.

"(B)—To execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership, and to continue the firm in all respects, as it was intended heretofore to do.

"(C)—To continue the firm, even if it is a general partnership, and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result, eventually as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss.

"(D)—If Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

"Mr. McCook also calls attention to the fact that three of the oldes partners, Henry Phipps Jr., Henry M. Curry, and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interests, are in sympathy with Mr. Frick and opposed to Carnegie's present attempt."

Details of the Bill.

Frick's bill prays, first, for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

Second—For an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

Third—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made to said association of the plaintiff's interest in the firm.

Fourth—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel and erase all entries upon the books of the firm of the Carnegie Steel company (limited) of unfair and improper valuations of its assets and of the plaintiff's interest therein, and to cause the said books so to be kept as to fairly and fully show the real value of the Carnegie Steel company (limited) and the plaintiff's interest therein.

For a Receiver.

Fifth—In case the defendants shall refuse the offers made by the plaintiff and shall refuse to continue the said business and allow him to participate in the management and control thereof and of the properties of the Carnegie Steel company (limited) in conjunction with themselves, and shall insist upon the exclusive management by themselves of said business and assets and shall continue to exclude the plaintiff from his interest in the business and assets of the said firm, that the court will thereupon allow the plaintiff to declare the said firm of the Carnegie Steel company (limited) dissolved and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the business and assets of the said firm, permitting said receiver to fulfill unperformed contracts and to do whatever shall be necessary in and about the proper liquidation of its affairs, and that, after the conversion of the entire assets of the company into money and the payment of the debts of the said company, the court will then distribute the balance thereof among the partners in proportion to their interests.

Sixth—That an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses, and damage he has caused by his illegal and fraudulent conduct; and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers hereinbefore made and thus causes the actual dissolution of the firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him and that he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or about Feb. 1, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of the said firm.

Light on Carnegie Methods.

One of the interesting clauses of the bill demonstrates that the company was not a limited partnership, and then tells how the capital of the company was provided. It says:

"The agreement of 1892 provided that capital to the extent of $20,000,000 should be paid in cash on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, but made no provision for the remaining capital—viz.: $5,000,000. Said amount of increased capital was never paid into the association in cash either on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, or later. Said increase was made in the manner following:

"On the 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited) declared a dividend of 200 per cent on its capital stock of $5,000,000. The amount of this dividend so declared was $10,000,000. On said 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited) also declared a dividend upon its then capital of $5,000,000 of 200 per cent, making the amount of the dividend thus declared $10,000,000.

"Checks were given by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited) to its members, and by Carnegies Bros. & Co. (limited) to its members, for their several shares of said dividends, said members being the subscribers to the articles of association of the Carnegie Steel company (limited). These checks thus given to six members, were indorsed over by them in payment of their several subscriptions to Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited), in payment of the several subscriptions to the Carnegie Steel company (limited).

Not a Matter of Cash.

"In fact no cash was paid by either of said limited companies, neither by Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited) nor by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited). There was no cash in bank to the credit of either company to meet said checks thus by each drawn.

"Subsequently Carnegie, Phipps & Co. (limited), having retained assets sufficient to pay its obligations other than those assumed by the Carnegie Steel company (limited), conveyed by the Carnegie Steel company (limited) all its property, real and personal. All the assets of Carnegie Bros. & Co. (limited), at the time of said articles of association of 1892, and for some time prior thereto, were chiefly in the shape of real and personal estate.

"It would have been impossible for said company to have paid said checks thus drawn by it without selling the whole or part of said property, real and personal, all of which was needed for the conduct of the business of the Carnegie Steel company (limited), and was thereafter used by it in carrying on its business."

Rumors of Another Suit.

It was reported tonight that Mr. Frick will tomorrow enter suit against the H. C. Frick Coke company, which is largely owned by Carnegie.

Officials of the Carnegie company tonight refused to say anything about the allegations of Mr. Frick. Frick's offer to arbitrate is the greatest surprise of the proceeding.

A. M. Moreland, who succeeded F. T. F. Lovejoy as secretary of the Carnegie company, assumed the duties of that office today, and several other changes were made. Mr. Moreland, who was assistant secretary and auditor, was succeeded by Assistant Auditor J. J. Campbell, and J. B. McKillips, chief of the bureau of costs, was appointed assistant auditor.

C. R. Shields was made chief of the bureau of costs and F. B. Thompson was appointed to be chief clerk of the accounting department.

Carnegie on Georgia Island.

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 13.—From the best information obtainable Andrew Carnegie is believed to be at Dunderness, the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Carnegie, on Cumberland Island. The island lies twenty-four miles off the coast from this city and the only means of communication with it is by a boat, which makes one trip each way daily.

N. M. KEENEY KILLS HIMSELF.

Employe of Montgomery Ward & Co., Suffering from Ill-Health, Commits Suicide.

Newton M. Keeney, manager of the notion department of Montgomery Ward & Co. and foreign buyer for the firm, committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence, 309 North Sixty-fourth avenue, Oak Park, by shooting himself. No cause is assigned for the suicide by the widow further than a statement made at the Coroner's inquest that her husband had complained of ill-health. Mr. Keeney was a member of the Second Congregational Church of Oak Park and was one of its trustees.

On Monday evening Mr. Keeney attended the Lincoln memorial celebration given by General Grant council, Royal Arcanum, and appeared to be in unusually good spirits. Yesterday morning, when his wife went to call him to breakfast, she found his room vacant. A search of the house disclosed the fact that the bathroom door was fastened. It was forced open and Mr. Keeney's body was found in the bathtub attired in a nightrobe. He had shot himself in the right temple with a revolver, which was still in his hands.

Mr. Keeney was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and came to Chicago in 1875. He left a widow, who was Miss Hattie Price, and a son and daughter.

TAKES LONG LEASE ON SCHOOL.

University of Illinois to Manage Physicians and Surgeons' College and Ultimately Own It.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The University of Illinois has leased the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago for twenty-five years at $12,000 a year, the intention being ultimately to gain entire control of the institution. The contract provides that the university shall have one-third of the net earnings of the medical school and the stockholders the remainder. The control of the medical department under the new lease will rest with the Board of Administration of the university, which also will make all appointments and conduct all business, but final authority shall rest with the Board of Trustees.

The value of the medical school was fixed at $217,000, and the university is given the option of securing absolute control upon the payment of that sum. The university does not bind itself to pay any money except out of the net earnings of the College of Medicine. The deal was completed at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees in Chicago.

The university made a four-year lease of the College of Medicine on April 1, 1897, and the arrangement proving profitable led to the foregoing lease.

SADDLE AND CYCLE MEETING.

Club Holds Its Annual Election Last Night and Chooses J. L. Cochran President.

The annual meeting of the Saddle and Cycle club was held last night and officers elected as follows:

President—J. L. Cochran.
Vice President—J. C. Peasley.
Treasurer—William R. Odell.
Secretary—Lockwood Honore.
Members of the Executive Committee—Henry Dibles, Charles W. Comes, Franklin Remington, John B. Kitchen, Victor Elting, Frank Cramer, W. W. Keith, and O. E. Babcock.

Deputy Sheriffs' Raid a Failure.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Morrison with fifteen other deputies went to the new Village of "Evanson" yesterday to arrest all the gamblers there. They found no one except a colored man, who was acting as custodian of the wooden shed used as a gambling-room. It was said the gamblers were in Romeo or Lesjont, instead of "Evanson."

ROYALTY AT PAGET SHOW

LONDON SOCIETY ATTENDS THEATRICALS FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Theater Crowded and Over £5,000 Realised—Tableaux Brilliant — Tilled Women Act and Pose—Princess of Wales Honors Promoter—Performers Quarrel During Rehearsals —Blizzard Stops Traffic and Holds Guests in Theater.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 4:30 a. m.—Amelia Kussner, the famous American miniature painter, who narrowly escaped being shut up in beleaguered Kimberley, where she had been painting Cecil Rhodes' portrait, has written the following account of Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals last night in aid of the families of the Household Troops now at the front:

"Her Majesty's Theater tonight was a scene of extraordinary magnificence and beauty. English royalties were present in force, while Beerbohm Tree's handsome house was thronged from floor to ceiling with the leaders of English society.

"Mrs. Arthur Paget, the organizer and guiding spirit of the whole unprecedented entertainment, sat by special request next to the Princess of Wales.

"The stalls were crowded at $50 a seat, while the gallery, at $4 a seat, presented an unusual appearance, for it had its quota of English ladies of high society, so intense was the interest taken by London in Mrs. Arthur Paget's theatricals.

"Mrs. Paget has a wonderful knack of managing people and things, and in spite of terrible drawbacks and difficulties that must have been in her way on account of the war it was felt from the beginning that the end would be something quite unique.

Tells of Tableaux.

"All the great academicians had been pressed into her service. Her own artistic taste and her unfailing tact were naturally of great assistance and the tableau which she arranged entirely herself, was to my mind the prettiest one on the program.

"This was from Millet's picture, 'The Gleaners,' and was represented by three pretty women—Mrs. Willie James, her sister, Miss Blanche Forbes, and Lady Violet Brassy—all dressed in gleaners' costumes, with bright petticoats and kerchiefs among the golden wheat, while bright sunlight floods all the atmosphere with gold.

"Another most beautiful picture was 'The Return of Persephone,' by Swan. It was the only picture in which there was any movement, and the change from darkness to bright light was really beautifully done.

"Another lovely picture was 'The Knight's Return,' in which Lady Dickson-Poynder took the principal part, while Mrs. Drexel looked sweet in her blue brocade gown and white handkerchief knotted under her chin.

"Lady Craven (formery Miss Bradley Martin) was not after all in the picture of the new beauties, 'The Miss Gunnings in the Mall,' but Mme. Von Andre, who is one of the smartest Americans in London, wore a wonderful frock of yellow glacé silk, which was distinctly French.

"Mrs. Wernher, the handsome wife of the head of the south African firm of Wernher & Beit, was most beautifully dressed in two pictures, in one of which she appeared as Lady Georgiana Curson, while in the other she appeared as Queen Bianca in 'King Maximilian's Visit to the Studio,' by Solomon J. Solomon.

Pictures Are Patriotic.

"'The Masque of War and Peace,' written by Louis N. Parker, was really quite a work of art. The music, by Hamish McCunn, was well adapted to the words, which were touching and patriotic. Miss Muriel Wilson recited splendidly, and she and Mrs. Willie James certainly are the two best amateur actresses in England. Both had tremendous successes.

"But what we were all interested in was the patriotic picture representing Great Britain and her colonies, dependencies, and possessions.

"In this the dresses were gorgeous. The one worn by Lady Feodorowna Sturt fairly dazzled one's eyes, and her Indian jewels were something superb, all having been lent by the Prince of Wales, while Mrs. Fritz Ponsonby, Miss Barbar Lister, who is the daughter of Lord Ribblesdale, both chose the same coloring—a wonderful mixture of rich violet and brilliant sapphire blue, with trailing sprays of violets and orchids. Their only jewels were turquoises.

"Lady Huntington, Lady Maud Warrender, and Lady Downshire were all ablaze with diamonds, but Lady Rainclife, with her lovely soft, white, snowy dress as Canada, wore only ropes of pearls. Lady Westmoreland, Lady Warwick's lovely sister, wore simple white, with a royal mantle of bright scarlet, and on her beautiful golden brown hair a thick wreath of shamrock leaves of most vivid emerald green.

"Altogether it was the most picturesque pageant possible, all so perfectly artistically managed. One only wonders how the clever brain of one woman could have imagined, planned, and, unaided, could have carried it through. AMELIA KUSSNER."

Blizzard Holds the Guests.

London was swept by a blizzard tonight. There was an extraordinary scene after Mrs. Paget's theatricals. No cabs were to be had, and it was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning before the last parties got away from the theater. Ladies in silks and laces had to trudge long distances through the snow and driving sleet. The casualty list of Mrs. Paget's theatricals should rival those of an engagement in south Africa.

Royal Performers Quarrel.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The work of getting up the Paget entertainment seems to have been attended with a good deal of quarreling and squabbling among the performers, but the result was over £5,000 for charity. One distinguished woman complained bitterly that she was compelled to sit down behind another and was thus prevented from showing off her figure.

Lady Craven caused no end of dismay on the eve of the performance by refusing to appear on account of some real or fancied slight, although ultimately the daughter of Bradley Martin became mollified.

The rehearsals were marked by a bitterness which, according to one of the professional managers engaged to oversee these, surpassed anything he had ever known in the history of theatricals. When the affair was over some one remarked that if it had not come off when it did a good many persons would have gone out of their minds.

Appeal to United States.

The equipment for the Yeomanry Hospital has just left England for the Cape. It is now decided to raise funds to keep the hospital going for six months, and the following appeal is issued to the British residents of the United States:

"We are venturing to address an appeal to our fellow-countrymen, who although absent from their native land are wrapped up heart and soul in its prosperity. At this moment, when we see volunteers from every quarter of the British Empire linked in one common bond of sympathy and shoulder to shoulder with English troops, fighting for the freedom of the oppressed, will Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen not unite with us and identify themselves with this same noble spirit by assisting us to alleviate the sufferings of those who are risking their lives in Africa? America has generously given and is still maintaining a hospital ship for our wounded soldiers. This munificence is deeply appreciated in our country. It is not to America that we now appeal. It is to those who cannot for various reasons fight at their country's call. All the bravest and best of Great Britain's sons will shortly be at the front. We would ask their absent comrades to prove by their liberality that they are mindful of the sufferings of those who fall bravely in keeping up the traditions of the British soldier.

"BEATRICE CHESHAM,
"GEORGIANA CURZON."

TROUBLE IN FRENCH COLONY.

Deputy from Martinique Insists Rioting There Is Serious and Demands Immediate Action.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The troubles in the Island of Martinique were again brought up in the Chamber of Deputies today, when M. Duquesnay, Deputy from Martinique, demanded that the government recall the Governor of the island, who, he said, was deceiving the government regarding the electoral situation. He also asked for the dismissal of the Public Prosecutor.

M. Duquesnay added that he had received a dispatch today showing that the riot, or, rather, insurrection, was in full swing, and that the Governor was incapable of suppressing it.

Colonial Minister Asks Time.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Decrais, said that when full particulars were received the question of the reorganization of the administration of Martinique would be examined. The official news, he added, was less alarming that that of M. Duquesnay. Orders have been sent to reinforce the garrison by a company of marines, and a cruiser was on its way to Fort de France. That was the only possible reply for the time being. The Chamber refused to discuss the matter further.

Almost Rebellion in Island.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 13.—The riotous disturbances in this island continue. A house was burned yesterday at Deschamps, and today there were risings at several points. A mob of about 1,200 rioters invaded La Mentin and La Soudor, where they obstructed the thoroughfares to such an extent that travelers were barely able to pass when accompanied by gendarmes.

Some 300 rioters occupy Morine Pavilion, and there is an uprising at Vierve Salee, which has not troops to protect it.

A numerous band of rioters has assembled at the Ladilon iron works, four kilometers from here.

VORWAERTS BLAMES KAISER.

Criticises Him for Reprimanding Duke Regent Johann Albrecht for Interview.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The socialist organ, Vorwärts, criticises Emperor William for reprimanding Duke Regent Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin because of the interview he granted to a representative of the Eclair. The Vorwärts says the Kaiser has no right to reprimand another German ruler, but adds that the Duke Regent, as a Prussian General, is subject to the Emperor's orders.

It is said that the Duke Regent will soon resign the presidency of the Colonial society.

The so-called tax and economic reformers of agricultural bodies in convention here today adopted a resolution declaring that Germany would not need to import agricultural products, if the government favored agriculture sufficiently. Count von Mirbach, addressing this organization, said that naval increase must be granted at all events.

Emperor William has subscribed 10,000 marks to promote German emigration to Palestine.

LIBERAL AND RADICAL WINS.

Parliamentary Bye-Election in the Rossendale Division Results in Conservative Defeat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the Parliamentary bye-election in the Rossendale division of Lancashire today to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Henry Madden, Liberal, W. Mather, Liberal and Radical, defeated Dr. G. C. Kingsbury, the Conservative candidate, by 1,372 votes.

ELECTION IN ARMAGH DISTRICT.

J. B. Lonsdale Chosen to Succeed Barton, M. P., on the Unionist Ticket.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the elections held today for the Middle Armagh district for a representative in Parliament to succeed Dunbar Plunket Barton, the vote resulted:

Lonsdale, J. B.....3,218
Gordon, John.....1,811

Both candidates are Unionists and the election was fought on local issues. Mr. Barton was recently appointed to a Judgeship.

POLICEMEN STOP THE DRAMA.

Call a Halt on Performance at 475 West Madison Street—Not Notified of a Permit.

Lieutenant O'Hara and a squad of police from the Lake Street Station stopped the performance last night at a theater at 475 West Madison street, just as the third act was well under way. The appearance of the bluecoats startled the audience of 200 persons. Manager J. Sturm demanded an explanation, saying he had a permit from the City Hall. The police had received no notice of the permit, however, and carried out their orders.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GETS SOUTH TOWN BOOKS.

REAL ESTATE COMMITTEE SHOWN ALL BUT CASH RECORD.

Supervisor Shannon Also Permits Auditor's Minutes to Be Examined and Pay-Rolls Copied—Official's Relatives Cared For—John A. King to Be Appealed To Today for Missing Volume—Refuses O. A. Lewis—What the Salary Lists Disclosed.

A copy of the South Town pay-rolls was secured by the committee from the Real Estate board yesterday. The minutes of the Town Board of Auditors were shown to the committee also, and copies of these were made. The efforts of the committee to get a view of the cash book of the Collector were not rewarded. The committee today will call on John A. King, President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, and ask him to get permission for the committee to inspect the cash book. The men who visited the South Town offices yesterday were George L. Warner, President of the Real Estate board; James B. Galloway, O. A. Lewis, and H. S. Dietrich.

Clerk Ryan produced the minute book and then supplied the committee with cigars.

In the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 26 was found a resolution giving Town Attorney J. J. Rooney a salary of $1,500. Justice Everett made that motion, and Justice Martin seconded it. This was the most important discovery made, because O. A. Lewis, who filed the bill to restrain the payment of salaries to town officials did not have the salary of the Town Attorney included in his bill.

The pay-rolls were then asked for. Supervisor Shannon opened the safe and brought them out. It was shown by the minutes that $16,957 had been allowed on account of the pay-rolls. Only a small part of that sum had been paid, Supervisor Shannon said, and the pay-rolls were given in proof.

One of the rolls, which was described in the minutes as pay-roll No. 12, was the longest, and it had been paid. Mr. Lewis was copying that when Collector Barnett emerged from a rear room and snatched it from him.

"Here, let him have it," said Supervisor Shannon, taking it from Barnett and returning it to Lewis.

"He is going to give it to the newspapers," expostulated Collector Barnett.

The committeemen promised they would not give a copy of the pay-rolls to the newspapers, and Mr. Lewis was permitted to finish making a list of the employes.

What the Rolls Showed.

The list showed that Collector Barnett has a brother and two cousins working at a salary of $30 a week. Some weeks they received $60, which Barnett explained was for overtime. Clerk Ryan's father-in-law and brother-in-law are on the rolls, as are Attorney Rooney's brother and Supervisor Shannon's brother and a cousin. T. J. McNally, former Deputy Coroner, is on the pay-roll at $60 a week in some places and in others at $100 a week.

Refuse to Show Cash Book.

"Now, let us see the cash book you have," said Mr. Warner to Supervisor Shannon.

"I must refer you to Collector Barnett."

"Will you show it to us?" the Collector was asked.

"I can't do it," he said. "I have a $25,000 bond, and I can't."

"Can you tell me how your bond keeps you from showing it?"

"O, it does."

The committee met later in the office of Baird & Warner, and Mr. Lewis reported that he had gone to President King of the Fort Dearborn Bank, who is Barnett's bondsman, and asked him to get the Collector to show his cash book. Mr. King declined to do this, or show the checks drawn for the payment of the salaries.

The committee then decided to go in a body to Mr. King and repeat the request today.

The result of the inquiry showed that it will cost nearly $70,000 to run the offices, including the salaries of the officials. Of this amount nearly $42,000 has been ordered paid.

Ask Injunctions on Collector.

Six petitions to the Judges of the Circuit Court to restrain the collection of alleged excessive taxes were filed yesterday.

FEAR MAKES A MAN INSANE.

Andrew Gunger Loses His Mind as the Result of a Ward Political War.

As a result of the political war being waged in the Thirty-fifth Ward between the rival Republican clubs, Andrew Gunger, 71 years old, is insane, R. H. Traill says, through fear of prosecution for falsely swearing to an affidavit. Policeman Joseph Gunger, a son of the insane man, declares he will file several damage suits against those who secured his father's signature to the affidavit, which he believes was secured by trickery. This is denied by those interested, who claim that the man signed the document knowing it to be false.

In the Second Primary District of the Thirty-fifth Ward the result of the primaries did not suit the officers of the incorporated Republican club. R. H. Traill began to secure signatures of voters to affidavits that they knew that the ballot they voted at the primaries was indorsed by the regular club.

When Gunger called at Traill & Cooling's drug store on Monday, Traill, believing that Gunger had voted his ticket, requested him to sign one of the affidavits, which he did. Gunger had voted the other ticket, but signed the affidavit. Soon afterward he became insane.

AGAINST SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES

Yale Seniors Petition University Council to Abolish These Organizations in Interest of Democratic Spirit.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Practically the whole senior class at Yale has signed a strong petition to the university council asking that the sophomore secret societies be abolished. The petitioners, who number nearly all the men in the class not affiliated with Eta Phi, Heboule, or Kappa Psi, recite the assertion now often heard that Yale democracy is at stake by reason of the pernicious influence of the three sophomore societies, which run all the way through the course. The petition has caused tremendous commotion on the Yale campus. The petitioners say they feel the need of a change is becoming more and more urgent and because they are unwilling to leave college without an effort to make a beneficial change, as members of the senior class they feel themselves forced as an expression of loyalty to the best interests of Yale to go on record as thoroughly opposed to the existence of the societies in question. It is felt at Yale that if the school is to remain the great national university democracy must be fostered in the social system.

MAY DIE FROM HIS INJURIES.

Patrick Hernon Thrown from a Buggy in a Collision with a Harrison Street Car.

Patrick Hernon, 109 North Hermitage avenue, was injured seriously and perhaps fatally last night while riding in a buggy which was struck by an eastbound Harrison street car, while on West Harrison street, between Hoyne avenue and Robey street. Hernon was thrown to the street. His skull was fractured and a deep gash cut in his forehead. Conductor Robert Vlcht and Motorman Horace Boyer took him to the County Hospital. Both the motorman and conductor are held by the police. Little hope of Hernon's recovery is expressed.

The Best Train for Des Moines

leaves Chicago daily via the Northwestern line at 10 a. m. and arrives Des Moines 7:35 p. m. Ticket offices 193 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie

BERLIN RATIFIES TREATIES.

Conventions Regarding Samoa, Tonga, and Zanzibar Given Third Reading in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Reichstag today without debate passed the third reading of the Samoa, Tonga, and Zanzibar treaties.

Wednesday Feb. 14.

Here's a cash valentine for you, man-who-is-forehanded. Worth while to anticipate your needs when you can get our kind of spring and summer suits at half price or less.

These suits sold at $35 to $15; now choice at $12; small men's sizes, 32, 33, 34, for $10.

It's a big lot of men's sack suits carried over; spring and summer weights, fancy cassimeres and cheviots; sizes 33 to 46.

Sack suit styles change so little from one season to another it's hard to tell the difference between these suits and new goods just coming in; but we insist upon starting with an entirely new stock; we have given you the facts and here are the values.

THE ROOKERY, PEET & CO. CLOTHIERS

F. M. ATWOOD

"ATWOOD BUILDING."
Southwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

THE ST. PAUL ROAD

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

The Pioneer Limited.

ONLY PERFECT TRAIN IN THE WORLD LEAVES CHICAGO AT 6:30 P. M. DAILY.

OTHER THROUGH TRAINS DEPART AT 9:00 A. M., 9:55 P. M. AND 10:30 P. M. DAILY.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 95 ADAMS STREET.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2100.

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

Trade-Mark on Every Package

"Known the world over. . . . Received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper:

Liebig

PIMPLY FACES CURED

And the skin rendered smooth, healthy, natural—free from wrinkle, pimple, spot, or blemish, by my special individual treatment. Full information and book free. Call or address John H. Woodbury, 168 State St., Cor. Monroe, Chicago.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts. Ticket Office, 193 Clark St. Tel., Express 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. For River points Ashland Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Kasota and South Dakota, Omaha.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. For Milwaukee, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. Omaha for Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Vernon, Des Moines and Omaha.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. For Milwaukee, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. For Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. For Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. Omaha in Three Days. All points in Utah, Pacific, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. For River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. For Milwaukee, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. For Milwaukee, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. For Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Marinette.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.15 p. m.

Convalescents,
Sufferers from Indigestion, Insomnia or Kindred Troubles.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
(Non-Intoxicant)
taken with meals and at bed time will assist the digestive functions and thoroughly tone up the whole system. This liquid malt extract appeals particularly to the nursing mother—*it possesses the properties most essential.*

—TRY BLATZ MALT-VIVINE—
ALL DRUGGISTS.
PREP'D BY VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE.

Chicago Branch,
Corner Union and Erie Streets.
Telephone Main 4057.

As Sunday Tribune "Want" Ads are to "Want" ads in other Sunday papers so are Daily Tribune "Want" ads to "Want" ads in other daily newspapers.

AREND'S KUMYSS

RISE OF TWO MEN FROM PENNIES TO MILLIONS.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835.

Came to America with parents at age of 10.

Began to help earn family's living when 12 years old by working as bobbin boy in a cotton factory, receiving $1.20 a week.

Fired a boiler in a cellar when 13 years old.

Clerk in bobbin factory at $2.50 a week, at 14.

Messenger in telegraph office at 15.

Telegraph operator at $25 a month, when 16, supporting family.

Operator for Pennsylvania Railway Superintendent at 19.

Secretary to Pennsylvania Railway officials 1854-1861.

Military telegraph operator during war.

Bought Adams Express and sleeping car stock in small quantities.

Bought oil lands, which ultimately became worth millions in 1866.

Built iron bridges in 1867.

Built Bessemer plant in Pittsburg when 33 years old.

Twenty years later (1888) owned the seven great steel works in and about Pittsburg.

Parted with his business associates in 1899 when his steel works and mines were estimated to be worth $500,000,000.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1849.

Dry goods clerk at $5 a week when 16 years old.

Bookkeeper in distillery at 21. Salary $7 a week.

With friends bought 300 acres of cheap land and fifty coke ovens when 22 years old.

Doubled capacity of coke works four years later.

Survived panic of '73, when others went under.

Owned 3,000 acres of coal lands and sold part interest in coke company to Carnegie in 1882.

Became partner with Carnegie in steel business in 1888.

Fought through the Homestead strike and riots in 1892 and won it, after being shot by Anarchist Berkman.

Indicted for manslaughter because of deaths of workingmen, 1893.

Built one of the most luxurious homes in Pittsburg's suburbs.

Was able to pay $100,000 for one painting when 49 years old.

Employed John G. Johnson, Pennsylvania's greatest lawyer, to fight Carnegie in the courts, February, 1900.

WAIT FOR ROBERTS TO ACT

CENTER OF WAR PLAN RESTS NOW AT MODDER RIVER.

Indications Point to Early Move by Commander of Troops at the Front—Attaches of Foreign Nations Gone to Join Him—Revised List of Buller's Losses Given Out—Outposts of Rensburg Driven In by a Superior Force.

(Continued from first page.)

that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

In the House of Commons today Thomas Hedderwick, Advanced Liberal, member for Wyck District, gave notice of a resolution calling attention to the fact that the colonies are without representatives in the imperial Parliament. The resolution was set down for a month hence, but it is not likely that time will be found then for its discussion.

BADEN-POWELL KEEPS BUSY.

His Vigorous Correspondence with Commandant Snyman Over Working on Sunday.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY MAJOR BAILLIE.]

MAFEKING, undated, by runner via Beira Gaberones, Feb. 2.—On Jan. 17 the enemy tried to force some Kaffirs into the town under a flag of truce.

Baden-Powell refused, and the enemy fired heavily on our flag while retiring. This caused tremendous indignation, but Snyman subsequently apologized after a protest was sent, protesting in addition against the Boers arming and raising natives for offense.

They answered that they only armed the natives as cattle guards, and also said that British forts had been made on Sunday, and if this was repeated he should fire.

Baden-Powell answered that wire lines had been relayed, and he had been vastly interested on Sunday in observing the Boer completing a new work on the western front.

On the 20th a midnight skirmish occurred between the working parties. The Boers were repulsed.

On the 21st we had an agricultural show, which was most successful.

On the 25th there was daily, desultory fire from the big gun, causing many casualties, mostly among natives. This is worse than a regular bombardment, as it was unexpected.

Roberts' message promising relief in a few weeks had a great effect. All are well.

On Jan. 26 there was considerable shelling and sniping, but few casualties. The authorities have taken over the stores of the natives.

On the 27th the Boers deliberately shelled th woman's laager with a big gun, throwing eight shells, with no casualties. On the 28th the Boers worked hard on the western trenches.

On the 29th good news from the south and the Queen's message were received with satisfaction.

A notorious Boer sniper has been bagged.

NEWSPAPER MAN VISITS BOERS.

Australian Correspondent, Hunting Missing Colleagues, Permitted to Enter Camp—Finds One Killed.

RENSBURG, Feb. 13.—An Australian newspaper correspondent, Mr. Reay, paid a visit to the Boer camp on Sunday to make inquiries as to the fate of his missing colleagues, Mr. Hales, of the London Daily News, who was captured by the Boers on Feb. 7, at the time Mr. Lambie of the Melbourne Age was killed.

Mr. Reay arrived at the camp blindfolded just as church service was commencing. He sat blindfolded through the service. When he was taken before Commandant Delarey his eyes were unbandaged. Delarey was most courteous to the correspondent. He said he deeply regretted that a non-combatant had been killed and expressed his sympathy for Mr. Lambie's widow.

Mr. Reay was then escorted to Lambie's grave, and Lambie's watch and other personal effects were handed over to Mr. Reay.

The escort informed Mr. Reay the two republics had 120,000 men fighting and were able to continue the war indefinitely.

BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL ALLIES.

Report Received at San Francisco That a Secret Compact Has Been Signed.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.—The Portuguese Union of this city today received a telegram from Lisbon, Portugal, saying: "The King has signed a protocol of a secret offensive and defensive alliance with England, with the approval of the leaders of the militant parties of both countries." The editor of the Union says that his information comes from a reliable source.

WAR QUESTION IN MADRID.

Senator Inquires if England Is Buying Ammunition from a Spanish Factory.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Señor Davilla, in the Senate today, questioned the government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges manufactured at the Placentia arms factory, taking the opportunity to say that public opinion in Spain was entirely favorable to the Boers. The Premier, Señor Silvela, replied that he could not give a definite answer, but promised to endeavor to obtain the desired information.

JAMAICA IS FOR RECIPROCITY.

Treaty Must Be Ratified by That Colony Before Others Can Take Definite Steps.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.—Adopting the cabled advice of the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, the government has determined to bring forward the reciprocity measure as the first legislative business next week, for Jamaica must ratify it first. Guiana desires to withdraw from the agreement, and Trinidad is urgent for a further modification.

Heavy Fighting in Colombia.

The British steamer Tagus, which has arrived here from Colon, reports heavy fighting last week around Baranquila, while the insurgent forces were pressing Cartagena, for the purpose of cutting off Bogota from mail communication.

Rodriguez, it is further asserted, has escaped to Aphio from Piohio with 200 fellow-prisoners and has a quantity of arms.

CROWN PRINCE WILL MARRY.

Heir to Japan's Throne to Wed Princess Sadako, Fourth Daughter of Prince Kujo.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—A cablegram has been received at the Japanese Legation saying that on Feb. 11 the betrothal of the Crown Prince to Princess Sadako, the fourth daughter of Prince Kujo, was officially announced. Prince Kujo is the head of one of the oldest and most prominent noble families in Japan.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

PARCELS POST AT LAST.

AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED IN LONDON.

All the Residents of the British Metropolis Apparently in Mourning—Men with No Relatives at the Front Wear Crape on the Arm and Every Woman Has a Gown of Black—Expedition Organized to Explore Belgian Territory in China.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 3 a. m.—The Postmaster General of England announces the parcel post arrangement between England and the United States will soon be complete, after a correspondence that has extended over fourteen years.

Mills Behind on Orders.

The big cloth mills at Grandholm are much behind on their orders for khaki to be used for soldiers' uniforms.

Victoria Honors a Widow.

To show her sympathy for the widow of Major Dennedenne, who was killed at Elandslaagte, Queen Victoria yesterday stood by proxy as godmother to her child, which was born three days after that officer's death.

A bill legalizing marriage with one's deceased wife's sister was read yesterday to the House of Keys, Isle of Man.

London's Mourning Fad.

The wearing of mourning is London's latest society fad. Even though without relatives at the front all the fashionable men affect mourning bands on their hats and some go to the extreme of wearing a band on the arm. No up-to-date society woman is without a mourning gown.

To Explore Chinese Territory.

The Mail's Antwerp correspondent says that M. Bernaert of the Belgian Cabinet has just concluded an agreement between Emperor William and King Leopold for the formation of a syndicate with $1,000,000 capital for the purpose of exploring the Chinese territory acquired by the King of the Belgians. The expedition will be commanded by De Gerlache, late chief of the Belgian antarctic expedition.

The Eccentric club has arranged an elaborate ball on Thursday in honor of the Hopper opera company, which returns to America next week.

Joy for Bugler Dunn.

Queen Victoria has commanded Bugler Dunn to visit her at Osborne, and also has requested his photograph.

PARIS POLISH OPERA PLANS.

De Reszkes and Other Native Singers to Be Heard During the Exposition.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Director Mlyn Arski of the Warsaw Opera plans to give three or four concerts in Polish music during the Paris exposition in the Chatelet Theater, the Colonne Orchestra being used, and also intends to produce at the Paris Grand Opera a Polish opera by Muniuszko, in which Jean and Edouard de Reszke and other singers of Polish nationality will be soloists.

Test Bicycle Postal Service.

The Vienna postal authorities are experimenting with the bicycle as a vehicle for their collectors. The men will carry a sack slung over the back and a tricycle with a large box attached to it will be used to collect the sacks at given points in the route.

Tests are being made to see how many sacks a man on a tricycle can conveniently manage, and how much is a heavy load for a bicyclist.

OPPOSE FRENCH TRADE TREATY.

Many Delegations Appear Before the Customs Committee Against the Measure.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Customs commission of the Chamber of Deputies has concluded hearing the various delegations of agricultural and industrial bodies who gave their views regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. They were almost unanimous against it, only a few associations, interested in French exports to the United States, speaking in its favor.

BOMBS IN PARIS MARKET.

WAR ON CHURCH BLAMED FOR MUCH OF RECENT TROUBLE.

Temps and Figaro Say Premier's Recent Attack on Clergy Is Not in Accord with Modern Ideas of Civilization—Members of Chamber Point to Boer War as Lesson for France to Observe—Comment on Prince Henry's Visit.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The explosion of two bombs in the halls of the Central markets caused a panic among the vendors. On the fragments of one bomb was written, "Vive Anarchy."

The violent anti-Catholic movement, together with the revolutionary socialistic manifestations, has given an impetus to bomb-throwing, and the government papers like the Temps and the Figaro deplore the violence of the Premier's new bill against the clergy.

Church and State War Dangerous.

The Temps says:

"It is dangerous to commence a war between the church and state."

The Figaro declares it a retrograde move of civilization to attempt to control the liberty of thought and criticism.

Approve Law for Mixed Courts.

Delcasse's law for the establishment of mixed tribunals of justice in Egypt for five years was voted by acclamation in the Chamber.

Will Not Discuss Martinique.

The Premier has refused to allow an explicit explanation regarding the Martinique troubles.

Deputy Guibert declared that the Americans were better posted on affairs in the Antilles than the French.

Deputy Grousset demanded of Gallifet to use the lesson of the Boer war for the benefit of the French army, which proved that it needed good marksmen and good walkers to win. He wants the military time of service reduced for men holding certificates of skilled marksmanship.

Importance of Prince Henry's Visit.

The Temps attaches the deepest importance to Prince Henry's visit to Vienna and sees in it a desire of the German Emperor to accentuate the vitality of the triple alliance, and says it coincides with the change of tone in the German press towards France. The statement that Italy and France could not be friends and that France is on the eve of a German war scare may only be a way to divert attention from England by the German attitude.

Hear Treaty Opponents.

The last session of the Tariff commission hearing to delegates relative to the French-American convention was given societies which represented many branches of agriculture, mechanics, and trade.

Death of British Traitor.

The Temps publishes an account of the execution of an English guard convicted of serving the Boers as a spy, and says his spying was done aboard the transports which landed at Durban. The Boers were perfectly posted upon arrivals by means of signal telegraphy. He was shot and leaves $2,500 to his family, all earned in three months by spying.

Column Moves to In Salah.

A dispatch from Algeria announces that a strong French column is ready to march on Igli to complete the occupation of In Salah.

A violent thunder-storm in Paris last night with torrents of rain did damage to the exposition buildings.

The government has interdicted Urbain Gohiers' revolutionary piece, "Resort," announced for today.

SAYS DENMARK WILL MAKE SALE

Report from Copenhagen That Bill to Sell West Indies Is to Appear There Soon.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 13.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Zeitung wires that a bill authorizing the sale of the Danish West Indies to America for 12,000,000 kronen will reach the Diet before the end of the session.

WILL NOT OPPOSE CANAL.

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SAYS THERE IS NO CAUSE TO ACT.

Considers Nicaragua Project More American than International—Reception to Prince Henry—Centrists Regret Former Division and Are Said to Be United on Naval Issues—Objections Being Raised to Department Store Tax Measure.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Foreign office does not regard the Nicaragua Canal as an occasion for German action, and certainly does not think it necessary to act until the treaty is concluded or rejected. It, however, earnestly hopes that the fewest possible hindrances will be offered to commercial vessels in peace or in war.

Is an American Enterprise.

It is recognized that the existence of Lake Nicaragua, midway of the canal, by its geographical location stamps the enterprise more as American than international, and that consequently the Suez agreement is not necessarily applicable.

The analogy to the Kiel canal and the proposed French Mediterranean-Atlantic waterway is admitted by the well informed press, which says Germany welcomes the world's commerce to the Kiel Canal during peace, and would probably keep it clear for warships should a naval war break out.

Reception to Prince Henry.

"Henry with the mailed fist" has returned to Berlin, and the Emperor, Ministers, Generals, naval commanders, and military bodies accorded him the honors of a conqueror.

The populace was massed from the railway station in the historical Koeniggraetzer strasse to the Brandenburg gate, Unter der Linden, and the castle. All along the route he was greeted with cheers and shouts.

The schools were closed and all public and private buildings were decorated with flags.

Prince Henry had no need for his "mailed fist" in Chinese waters, and everybody votes him a good fellow and the naval officers say he is an excellent sailor. He was a great improvement over Von Diedrichs, and the Americans in Manila rejoiced when he took the supreme command.

Declines Hahn's Challenge.

Diedrich Hahn, who is a Lieutenant in the reserve army, after words with Szmula, who is a retired Major of the regulars, Hahn challenged his septuagenarian opponent to fight with pistols.

Szmula declined, wherefore he is universally applauded.

Center Repents Division.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says that the Center repents its division on the last naval and military bills, and will vote solid. The Center will consider no naval propositions until it is decided who pays for the ships.

Lose Hope for Dr. Lieber.

Dr. Lieber's fever recurs daily, but usually abates before night. His friends are slowly abandoning the slight hopes they based on his elastic constitution and his ability to assimilate nourishment.

Ambassador White is recovering from a light case of influenza. Minister von Bülow also has a mild influenza attack.

Strike to Begin Today.

A coal strike begins at Gwickeau tomorrow.

STRANGE STORY OF REFUGEES.

Account Published in Brussels of 2,000 British Soldiers Getting Lost in Zululand.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Le Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, publishes an extraordinary account of 2,000 British soldiers, who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last during the retreat from Dundee at the River Maputa, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags, and dying of hunger.

Those soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir George White in Ladysmith.

HARD WORDS FOR BULLER

ST. PETERSBURG HEROLD SAYS HE BELONGS IN COMIC OPERA.

Declares British General Has Made Nothing but Blunders—Calling of Reichsrath Has Put Czechs on the Offensive Once More—May Block All Work Again—Music by Johann Strauss Completed and to Be Produced.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—The St. Petersburg Herold, in discussing editorially General Buller's latest constitutional across the Tugela and back, considers the situation in which he has placed his troops as decidedly worse than was that at Spion Kop, and says that retreat was the only thing possible and the only salvation, and adds:

"But what is incomprehensible is how he ever placed himself in such a position. General Buller since he has been in Natal has shone in a Bengal light of lofty phrases, although he was considered heretofore an excellent officer, which his reputation in earlier successes seemed to justify.

Brilliantly Demonstrates Inability.

"Thrice, however, he has now brilliantly demonstrated his inability, and the only thing lacking was that he should continue his naive explanations with his large words and still larger defeats.

"He is now in the best possible way to become a perfect example of the comic opera General."

Czechs Again Ready to Fight.

The imperial order fixing Feb. 22 as the date for reassembling the Reichsrath was published this morning, and the Czechs already show symptoms of a determination to renew their obstructive tactics, which will, of course, not only render Parliament useless, but will probably break up the conference now in session and dispel all hopes of reconciliation between them and the Germans.

Russian Press Raises Boer Funds.

The Russian press is collecting money for the Boers. One St. Petersburg paper acknowledges nearly 5,000 rubles it has already received from its readers for the families of fallen soldiers.

Finishes Work of Strauss.

Among the unfinished compositions of Johann Strauss was the ballet for Cinderella which, at the time of his death, he was writing for the Royal Opera, the text having been the product of a prize contest. The completion of the work has been intrusted to Josef Bayer, a composer of a majority of the successful ballets now in the repertoires of the opera-houses of Austria and Germany. From Strauss' sketches Bayer has now completed the score and has offered it to the Royal Opera, which, after considerable deliberation, has declined to produce it on the strange plea that the setting would be too expensive.

Taken Up by Strauss Heirs.

Bayer and the Strauss heirs then turned to the Theater "An Der Wien," the house where nearly all the creations of the waltz king were first brought out, and the directress has accepted the ballet solo, for which dancers will be secured from Italy, and if the Royal Opera will not lend the coryphees these will also be imported.

"Cinderella" will receive its first performance probably shortly after Easter.

LABOR PARTY'S PEACE PROJECT.

National Council Suggests Leaving Aside Annexation and Submitting to Arbitration.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The National Administrative Council of the Independent Labor party has declared in favor of peace at once in south Africa, and proposes to ask the government, if no question of annexation is involved, to suggest further negotiations with the Boers and to submit all questions of difference to impartial arbitration.

Ambassador Tower Gives a Dinner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, gave a dinner this evening to the members of the diplomatic corps in St. Petersburg.

SAYS TREATY IS JUST.

MINISTER VAGLIASINDI DEFENDS AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

In Reply to Questions in Parliament He Asserts No Italian Interest Is Left Unprotected—Informs Questioners That Text Will Satisfy Them—Quarantine Is Declared Against Hawaii—King Humbert Will Not Visit Victoria at Riviera.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 13.—Deputies Sciacca and Picardi today presented interpellations regarding the commercial agreement between Italy and America. Minister Vagliasindi replied that Italy had obtained the minimum tariff, besides other concessions, and concluded by assuring the Chamber the text of the agreement will, when submitted, persuade the interpellants that all Italian interests have been protected.

Says Some Sections Are Ignored.

Deputy Picardi replied that the agreement sacrificed the interests of southern Italy, and in illustration cited concessions which America grants, while the real interests most vital to merchants are damaged, as in the instance of olive oil and also fruit essences.

Deputy Sciacca said: "Congress will not approve the French and Argentine treaties, and Italy doesn't want partial concessions which disarm us."

He concluded by hoping that petroleum was included. Minister Vagliasindi reassured them that oil and also fruit essences were protected.

Senator Vigliani is dead at Florence.

Quarantine Against Hawaii.

A sanitary ordinance has been passed which declares the Hawaiian Islands to be infected with the bubonic plague.

Humbert Not to Visit Victoria.

The King and Queen of Italy will not visit Queen Victoria at the Bordighera.

Montenegro Seeks Loan.

The Prince of Montenegro is trying to get a loan from the government.

Expect Royal Visitor.

The Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is expected to visit here soon.

ARAB PARTY GAINS IN TURKEY.

Takes Advantage of Quarrels During Recent Fetes to Gain Ascendency Over Albanians.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 14, 3 a. m.—A special to the Standard from Constantinople says the so-called Arab party, in concert with the Pan-Islamic group, respectively headed by Izzet Bey and Sheikh Abdul Hudda, are again in the ascendant here.

During the Bairam fêtes a quarrel occurred on the shores of the Golden Horn wherein the members of the Albanian guard attacked a body of marines and killed several persons.

Great Secrecy Observed.

Much secrecy surrounds the affair, but the incident was used to throw discredit upon the unruly Albanians and the sentence of death passed upon the Albanian who murdered the Grand Vizier's son shows some wish to shake off the Albanian terrorism which has so long prevailed, and, though the condemned man may never be executed, the mere passing of the sentence amounts to some show of independence in official circles.

Has Bearing on Egyptian Trouble.

The new Arab influence cannot entirely be disconnected from the recent event in Egypt, but it is not clear that it is primarily responsible for the recalcitrant attitude of portions of the Egyptian army.

BRITISH OFFICIALS MURDERED.

Commissioners on the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Killed in Monghem District—Consul Escapes.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 13.—The British Commissioners Kiddle and Sutherland, who had been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghem district. Consul Litton was wounded, but escaped.

KAISER AND HENRY MEET

PRINCE RETURNS TO BERLIN AND THE CITY HAS A HOLIDAY.

Royal Brothers Cheered as They Ride Through the Streets and the Populace Is Allowed to Indulge in a Mild Riot—Emperor Makes a Speech in Which He Declares the People Are Behind His Plans for a Greater Navy.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany, arrived here this morning. He was welcomed at the railway station by his Majesty and a large suite. Immediately after the train stopped Prince Henry jumped out and hurried to the Emperor, who met him half way. The two brothers embraced and kissed each other affectionately, the bands played, and the guard of honor presented arms.

The Ministers, headed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and many distinguished civil, naval, and military officials, welcomed the Prince back to Berlin.

After an inspection of the guard of honor, the Emperor, wearing a naval uniform, and Prince Henry drove in an open carriage to the Schloss. The streets were thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the Prince.

The return of the Prince was a signal for a popular holiday. Many houses were hung with flags, including the American and British Embassies and Consulates, and the usually unresponsive citizens cheered wildly.

Cheers by Great Crowd.

During the trip in the open carriage from the station to the castle Emperor William smiled almost constantly in answer to the cheers from enormous crowds.

The Berliner Tageblatt says this evening: "The affection of the people of Berlin for the Prussian dynasty was proved today most conclusively."

In front of the castle an immense throng had gathered when the Emperor and Prince arrived. Somebody started snowballing in fun, and a regular battle was soon in progress. The police, who had evidently been instructed to be lenient, allowed their helmets to be torn off, and there was a general crushing of silk hats.

In the course of the afternoon, during the ride of the Emperor and Prince in the Thiergarten, there was a repetition of the evidences of Prince Henry's great popularity. In honor of the Prince the Emperor wore a marine officer's uniform, the Prince wearing an Admiral's.

The Emperor's references to the navy, when proposing the health of the Prince, are eagerly commented upon in political circles. Evidently his Majesty's information is that the Reichstag will pass the naval bill.

Speech by the Kaiser.

At the banquet this evening in honor of the Prince Emperor William said:

"Your royal Highness, my dear brother, I heartily welcome you back to the fatherland and to our capital. Two years ago I sent you out to accomplish your task in the far East, and could only ask God to give you protection and success in the work. Your joyous and enthusiastic reception at the hands of all classes in my capital is proof of the loving interest with which the whole people have followed your now happily fulfilled task.

"This recognition has, however, a deeper significance. It is an indisputable index finger, indicating how thoroughly the German people comprehend the necessity of strengthening our sea power.

"The German people and Princes are at one with their Kaiser in the intention to erect a new landmark of the mighty development of the country in the creation of a fleet adequate to its requirements.

"As the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse gave us a welcome whereby we once again became black, white, and red, so the German people are preparing to forge an arm by which, with God's help, they may remain white, black, and red to all eternity, both at home and abroad.

"Returning home, you find a thriving baby boy in the arms of your wife. May you, as sponsor of the new growth of our young fleet, see him grow into full strength under God's protection. Hoch! Hoch!"

Attacks Department Store Bill.

The Vossische Zeitung attacks the exemption of department stores for civil officials and military and naval officers organized as mutual associations from the proposed tax, and says both do an enormous local and mail order business, the former having nearly 40,000 regular customers.

The Zeitung observes that the law will inflict incalculable injuries without helping the small retailers, as evasion is inevitable.

PERSUADE MAHMUD TO RETURN.

Decides to Go Back to Turkey Unconditionally—Russia Secures Railway Concession.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 13.—The Zeitung says: "The Turkish Ambassador at Paris has telegraphed the Sultan that Mahmud has determined to return with his sons unconditionally, as President Loubet and M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Constantinople, now at Paris, had persuaded Mahmud.

Railway Grant to Russia.

The Constantinople correspondent learns that the Sultan's irade was handed to the Russian Ambassador within a few days authorizing the concession of a railway line from Kara to Erzeroum under the same conditions as wer granted the Anatolian railway, and that the preliminary contract is already closed. The line will cross the Turkish border at Kara and Urghan, and follow the Araxes Valley to Erzeroum, a distance of 260 kilometers.

Option on Other Roads.

Russia also secures an option on all future branch roads leading to the Russian border. The proposed line is merely of strategic importance and is useful for the mobilization into Turkey, and the concession is demanded to prove that Russian influence is still potent.

TOLSTOI CRITICISES IBSEN.

Russian Author Calls the New Drama "When We Dead Awake" Fantastic Nonsense.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 1.—The Russian newspaper, Russky Listak, prints an interview with Tolstoi on Ibsen's new drama, "When We Dead Awake," which the Russian novelist calls a "fantastic rigmarole," and otherwise ridicules, as follows:

"Only heaven knows the meaning of these fantasies. The hero, an artist, seeks the truth; the one dearest to him, who also is seeking the truth, turns the minds of a couple of men, and after her adventures returns to her husband, who, in her company, climbs a mountain to get nearer the truth.

"Now, is this life? Are these characters? Where is the dramatic in this example of decadence?

"Thirty years ago such a fantastic rigmarole would have been parodied to death, and with that the matter would have closed. But in these days the 'work' is given great importance, and produced on a hundred stages."

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 92 State-st.

EFFECT OF BOER SHELLS IN THE BELEAGUERED TOWN OF MAFEKING.

[From photographs taken for London Black and White.]

WESTERN LINE
Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark St
Tel., Express 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars and Sleepers.
FAST MAIL. Fox River points Ashland Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and South Dakota. Ceschee only.
BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points Green Bay.
COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee
ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin
IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.
EXPRESS TRAINS. Lv. 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

Convalescents,
ers from Indigestion,
a or Kindred Troubles.
MALT-VIVINE
(Non-Intoxicant)
aken with meals
nd at bed time
t the digestive functions
oughly tone up the whole
This liquid malt extract
particularly to the nurs-
her—*it possesses the*
es most essential.
BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
LL DRUGGISTS.
BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE
Chicago Branch,
Corner Union and Erie Streets.
Telephone Main 4857.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE "Want" Ads
Want" ads in other papers so are Daily "Want" ads to ads in other daily
ers.

ND'S
YSS
Is the Original, the best, the only kind fit for a delicate stomach. Beware of the imitations. Investigate. Compare.

CLIMAX FOR MONEY BILL.

DEBATE CONTINUES IN THE SENATE ON FINANCIAL MEASURE.

Senator Allison, Speaking in Favor of the Pending Document, Declares That It Will Practically Reiterate Existing Laws—Interruptions by Teller and Tillman, and Senator Jones of Nevada Talks for the Opposition—Points Presented.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The financial debate in the Senate reached its climax today. Two pointed speeches—one in favor of the pending Senate substitute measure and the other in opposition to it—were delivered, and both were listened to by Senators with close attention. The first was delivered by Senator Allison [Ia.], the ranking member of the Finance committee, who presented his answers to the points raised against the pending Senate bill, while Senator Jones [Nev.] declared that the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon national banks and fastening the country to a gold currency.

Tomorrow the Senate will begin the consideration of the bill and amendments under the ten-minute rule.

Mr. Allison said that by the pending measure it was proposed to deal with the currency question in a large and general way. He referred to the Senate substitute for the House bill, and said there was no proposition to change the existing currency—gold and silver certificates, greenbacks, Treasury notes, and national bank notes.

Teller Wants to Know.

Mr. Allison asserting that he never had supposed there was any doubt in the minds of anybody that this country was on a gold standard, Mr. Teller inquired if in 1873 the gold dollar was made the standard of value. Mr. Allison replied that the dollar was made the unit by the act of 1873.

"Then I will ask the Senator if we were on a silver standard from 1792 to 1873?" said Mr. Teller.

"We were not," emphatically replied Mr. Allison. "The standard of value was not proclaimed in the act of 1792. That act provided that the two metals, silver and gold, should hold a relative value of fifteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. We therefore had a double standard of value."

Senator Allison said that since the enactment of the law of 1873 there had not passed current a single dollar of any kind of United States money that was not on an absolute parity with the gold dollar.

"I assert," said Senator Allison, "that in passing this bill we are but reenacting practically the provisions of the law of 1873. We are reiterating the existing law."

Legalizes Present Practices.

"The present bill makes the greenbacks absolutely redeemable in gold coin. In no sense does the bill provide for the elimination of greenbacks from our currency. I want to reiterate," said Mr. Allison, "that there is not a provision in the first section of the Senate substitute that is not now a part of the law, or that has not been the practice of the government since 1879."

Senator Lindsay [Ky.] inquired whether, in case there should be a deficit, the gold obtained from the sale of bonds under the bill could be used to pay current expenses of the government.

"Under the provisions of the Senate substitute, to which I am directing my remarks," replied Mr. Allison, "these bonds for obtaining gold can be sold only when the reserve falls below $50,000,000, and I want here and now to express my firm conviction and belief that it will never be necessary under the bill to sell bonds for that purpose."

"But," persisted Mr. Lindsay, "will not the ultimate result be the retirement of the greenbacks?"

"Under this bill," replied Mr. Allison, "the greenbacks cannot be retired. I want to say that the retirement of the greenbacks or any other part of our money should never be attempted without the most careful scrutiny and the wisest consideration of the legislation providing for it."

Question of Honor.

Senator Allison said that the greenbacks, under the provisions of the pending bill, practically would be a gold certificate and he added: "It is so now."

Senator Allison said that the bill did not provide for the exchange of silver notes for gold, because the committee did not deem it necessary. The faith of the government had been pledged to maintain them at a parity and that pledge had not been broken. We would never disgrace and degrade ourselves by allowing them to go to a discount.

"Is the silver dollar a dollar or is it a promise to pay a gold dollar?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"It is a dollar," replied Mr. Allison. "The Senator and I agree about that."

"But how will a silver dollar be kept at par with gold unless you will redeem it in gold?"

"How do we know the sun will shine tomorrow?" replied Mr. Allison. "One of the reasons is because it shone yesterday. We will keep silver at par because we have so kept it for twenty-two years. But in addition we will strengthen the situation. France and Germany keep a great mass of silver in circulation, but it is not redeemable in gold. The United States is the only country that redeems fractional silver."

The provision for the issue of silver certificates of $10 and under, he said, had been placed in the bill owing to the popular demand for small bills.

Mr. Allen [Neb.] interposed to say that his objection to the bill was that the whole power to issue money would be turned over to the national banks. Mr. Allison replied that under the bill every dollar of our currency must and would remain in circulation. The tail could not wag the dog.

Mr. Allison, turning to the refunding features of the bill, said it was a propitious time to redeem the bonds due in 1904-'07 and '09. The funding should proceed gradually in order that there might be no friction in the money market. We could save $22,000,000 per annum by funding the bonds now. We could not be charged with favoring national banks when we compelled them to deposit 2 per cent bonds instead of 3 or 4 per cent.

In conclusion Mr. Allison said:

"There is no concealment, no prevarication in this bill. It contains nothing that is not plainly written on its face. We maintain that the provision of this bill will maintain in good times and in bad times our standard of value. I say now, as my firm conviction of its truth, that the man who fails to come to its support, either because he is in favor of free coinage of silver or for some other reason, will fail of his duty to his constituents and to the country."

Jones Talks for Opposition.

At the conclusion of Senator Allison's speech Mr. Jones [Nev.] continued the debate in a speech, strongly antagonizing the provisions of the pending bill.

"This bill," said he, "is the climax of efforts that have been made since 1869 to abolish the use of silver. It is certain that there will be additional legislation presented at some subsequent date to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks. The gold standard advocates know that it would not do to attempt to carry through all of their plans at once, but there will be an effort in the near future to retire the Treasury notes.

"This will afford the national banks an opportunity to regulate the volume of all money save only gold and silver coin. Thus an aggregation of private banking corporations will exercise the sovereign function of issuing money instead of that function being vested in the government alone."

Mr. Jones declared that the measure provided clearly for a permanent increase in the bonded debt of the country, and that it is a monstrous proposition that any executive officer of the government should have the power to bond the American people.

Power of the Banks.

The bill, Mr. Jones declared, would place in the hands of the banks the credit of the entire people, and the power, in times of financial stringency, to bankrupt thousands of people by calling in loans in the regular conduct of their banking business.

Mr. Jones spoke with sarcasm of the financial dependence of the United States, declaring that a cock fight in India or a war in Africa disturbed the finances of 80,000,000 Americans. He maintained that this country should have its own distinctive money, which would not desert us in time of trial, and advocated the issue of a paper currency by the government alone. This currency should be entirely independent of gold, silver, or anything else that possessed inherent value.

NICARAGUAN CANAL TREATIES.

Minister at Washington Explains the Position of His Country—Belgium Not Interested.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Referring to the statement that Belgium and France would unite in a protest against American control of the Nicaraguan Canal, based on their treaties with Nicaragua, Mr. Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua, said today:

"The statement is manifestly in error so far as it refers to Belgium, as I cannot recall that Nicaragua has ever made a treaty with Belgium in reference to the canal. The only treaties which have been made concerning the canal are those with Costa Rica, Spain, France, Great Britain, and the United States, in the order named.

"But these treaties do not refer to any share in constructing the canal or any control over it, but simply to its use as a waterway or highway of commerce for the vessels of those nations.

"As there is no proposition to restrict this usage on equal terms to the commerce of all nations, there hardly seems to be any ground for suggesting a protest."

CLARK'S FRIENDS ON THE STAND

Montana Senator's Supporters Testify Before Committee Which Is Investigating His Election.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today concluded its hearing of Mr. Neill in the Clark investigation and also heard William McDermott, another of the close friends and stanch supporters of Senator Clark in his contest for the Senate before the Montana Legislature last winter.

Probably the most interesting testimony of the day was a statement made by Mr. McDermott to the effect that Mr. Clark had made him a present of $5,000 after his election to the Senate to pay McDermott for his services in the contest. He also testified that he had expended about $22,000 in the legislative and Senatorial elections. The major portion of this money had been received from Mr. Clark's son, but the witness contended that it was all spent for legitimate purposes.

Mr. Neill asserted he spent only a limited sum of money, and said all he did spend was his own.

The only other witness of the day was a resident of Butte named Jacobs, who stated that the prosecution's witness, Cason, had told him he was getting money from the Daly people for his testimony adverse to Mr. Clark.

METHOD OF FIGHTING PLAGUE.

Honolulu Consul Tells of the Efforts of Volunteers to Stamp Out the Bubonic Malady.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Consul General Haywood at Honolulu details to the State department the methods adopted in that city to stamp out the bubonic plague. He says:

"The city has been divided into forty districts, each presided over by an inspector, who is responsible to the Central committee for the health and perfect sanitary condition of every house in his district. He divides his district into subdistricts so small that the inhabitants can be inspected by one man in an hour.

"The subinspector must enter every room in the house and report every case of unsanitary condition and see that it is corrected. This course was tried during the last cholera epidemic here and found to be effective."

WANTS FULL CANAL FLOW ON.

Sanitary Trustee Braden Brings the Matter Before the Engineering Committee—Motion Ruled Out.

Trustee Braden of the Sanitary District yesterday introduced a motion at the meeting of the Engineering committee instructing the chief engineer to turn the full flow at once through the canal. He said he had been told by that official that there was no longer any reason why the full flow provided by law should not be used. Trustee Smyth, who was in the chair, ruled the motion out of order for the reason this was provided for in the act creating the Sanitary District. Chief Engineer Randolph has announced that 300,000 cubic feet probably would be turned on in a day or two.

The members of the special commission of inspection will hold a meeting today. It is said there has been a number of protests from the valley residents owing to the limited flow of water that has been turned on. Trustee Braden said he merely wanted to bring the matter up before the meeting, so it would be understood how things lie.

Trustee Wenter put in an objection to work on Taylor street bridge being stopped.

The trustees seemed inclined to abandon negotiations with the city for the Bridgeport pumping station. It is now proposed to build new pumps between the two canals west of Bridgeport. The total cost, it is said, would be $55,000.

TESTIMONY BY MRS. CRAVEN.

Swears She and Senator Fair Were Married by Contract in 1892 and Later by a Justice of the Peace.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven today created a sensation by her testimony in a suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for $5,000 a month widow's allowance since the death of the Senator. Mrs. Craven testified she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and one month later, at the request of her daughter Margaret, Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton of Sausalito. Judge Simpton is living, and will be called upon to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement. The testimony of Mrs. Craven in this particular was totally unlooked for, and the facts which she swore to today have never appeared in any of the great mass of testimony heretofore offered in this case.

BREAK IN THE BECKHAM RANKS.

Resolution Offered at Louisville That the Legislature Return to Frankfort.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—The first sign of a break in the Democratic lines came today, when a resolution was offered by Senator Triplett providing that upon adjournment Thursday the Legislature name Frankfort as its next meeting place. While no action upon the resolution was taken today, it is believed to foreshadow a return of the Democratic Legislature to the State capital soon, possibly by the end of the week. With the resumption of legislative business at Frankfort in prospect and the transfer to the courts of the claims of the rival Governors, as seems likely, it is believed that normal political conditions may be restored to the State in two or three weeks.

Dreyer Goes on Trial Today.

Former Banker Edward S. Dreyer will be called for trial before Judge Waterman this morning. The case on the call is the one on which he has been tried twice before. The charge is withholding funds from his successor in office as Treasurer of the West Park Board of Commissioners. It is asserted that Mr. Dreyer failed to turn over $316,000 to Fred M. Blount. The first trial resulted in conviction, the second in a disagreement.

Smith-Nicholls Match Postponed.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—A heavy shower this morning made the links too wet for the match between Willie Smith and Bernard Nicholls, so it will be played tomorrow.

Western Baseball Association.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 13.—The Schedule committee of the Western Baseball league was in session all day, but did not complete its work. It will be completed tomorrow.

MADRIDRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Reduced Rates via the Illinois Central R. R.

Mardi Gras day, Feb. 27: $25 for the round trip from Chicago. Tickets on sale Feb. 19 to 25, inclusive; good to return until March 15. Further particulars and descriptive matter by addressing or applying to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

YATES THE CLUB'S GUEST.

MAKES A SPEECH AT THIRD HAMILTON RECEPTION.

Says That While Other Candidates for Governor Are Busy in Chicago He Has Been Working in the Country and That They Must Follow His Example — Gubernatorial Aspirants Keep Out of Tanner-Cullom Struggle—Carter Meeting Held.

Richard Yates, one of the four Republican candidates for Governor, told 100 people at a reception given him at the Hamilton club last night why he expected to be nominated for Governor. He declared that while his competitors were "maintaining headquarters in Chicago" he had been strengthening his constituency in the country. He said that he had "grown so strong in the country that in the end all the other candidates—Judges Haney and Carter and Congressman Reeves—would be proud to give their support to" him.

The reception was the third in a series given by the club. The next will be given Congressman Reeves next week.

"My district has appointed a campaign committee of 250 men," said Mr. Yates, "and with the work of these men, added to my own efforts, I expect to get the nomination. These men are going through the State in person and besides this they have canvassed 50,000 persons by mail. Some of my friends told me that I should come up here and be near the leaders. But I told them that I did not care for the leaders and that I was going through the country in a buggy. I said that before long I would force my competitors to come into the field. Some time later a friend came to me and said, 'Well, you lost your chance.' I asked him what it was. He said: 'Reeves has declared himself, gone to Chicago, opened headquarters, and has captured Cook County.' Some weeks later I met Reeves chasing over the State. I asked him what was the matter and he said: 'Haney has declared himself and opened headquarters. I'm canvassing the country now.' Some time later I picked up the paper and read 'Haney's itinerary.' Now I am waiting to find out what Carter's itinerary is going to be."

The reception was preceded by a banquet given by the Political Action committee of the club.

Keep Out of Sangamon Row.

All the candidates for Governor insist that they had nothing to do with the Tanner-Cullom fight in Sangamon County. Mr. Yates is the only one who appeared there at any time during its progress.

"I devoted five days of my time to that county," said Mr. Yates, "because I wanted to get some of its delegates to the State convention for me. My friends were in both camps. I took a middle of the road course."

Judge Haney said that his candidacy was not involved in the Senatorial fight.

"I am not interesting myself," he continued, "in anybody's candidacy but my own."

The Judge returned from Peoria and found a number of politicians at his headquarters waiting to see him. They were there from all parts of the State with invitations for him to visit their counties. On account of the serious illness of his oldest daughter the Judge canceled his engagements for the balance of this week, but may go to Lincoln on Friday.

Judge Carter went to Macomb, and Walter Reeves transferred his base of operations for the day from Peoria to Pekin. All the candidates expressed themselves as gratified with their reception at Peoria.

Carter Meeting Is Held.

Judge Carter's candidacy was supported at a meeting of Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Ward at Forty-second avenue and Van Buren street last night. The meeting was under the management of the Orrin N. Carter club of the ward. Addresses were made by De Witt C. Jones, the Rev. Edward A. Fleming, Wilson Brooks, and others. The machine was severely criticised.

THIRD DISTRICT HAS A FIGHT.

E. W. Sims and "Kit" Gould Both Want to Be Representative—Irwin Reported Involved.

E. W. Sims and "Kit" Gould of the Thirty-fourth Ward are candidates for Representative from the Third Senatorial District, and a spirited fight for the nomination is promised. Mr. Sims is President of the ward Republican club and Mr. Gould is one of the organization leaders in that section. It is said that he has formed an alliance with President James C. Irwin of the County board, who wants a renomination.

Andrew J. Russell of Jacksonville has announced himself a candidate for Representative from the Twenty-fourth District. It is said he has entered the race more in the interest of Richard Yates than for any other reason. As a result it is said the county convention on Monday refused to adopt resolutions indorsing Cullom.

BRING OUT JUDGE THOMPSON.

M. F. Dunlap and "Buck" Hinrichsen Said to Favor Him for Governor.

A prominent Jacksonville politician declares Judge O. H. Thompson of that town is regarded as the favorite Democratic candidate for Governor. M. F. Dunlap and "Buck" Hinrichsen have put Judge Thompson forward. He is high up in the councils of those who now have control of the machine. Dunlap, Hinrichsen, and Thompson are known among Democrats as the "Jacksonville trio."

State Press Political Comment.

In his effort to carry General Tanner's position on the Sangamon River Cullom lost a ballot-box and fourteen votes. It is believed that the old General will find his position untenable.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

If John R. Tanner is a candidate for the Senatorship, why is he not willing to come out openly on the primary ticket? If he is not a candidate, by what law of good faith and good politics does he dare to attempt a disruption of the Republican party at this time?—Springfield News.

The personal and vituperative attack of Judge Haney, Tanner's decoy, on individual Republicans, because they refused to wear his collar, has reacted. Mr. Haney is receiving the castigation he so richly deserves from the press and party leaders in every section of the State.—Paris Beacon.

The Decatur Review argues that the inability of Senator Cullom to secure the removal of Postmaster Miner for taking sides with Governor Tanner against him is an evidence that Cullom has lost his grip, and no longer is able to punish his enemies or reward his supporters. There is something in this.—Illinois State Register.

Although Governor Tanner secured control of the county convention by a narrow margin, as the result of the Republican primaries held last Saturday, an inspection of the returns from the precincts in which a direct vote was taken upon the question of electing Tanner or Cullom delegates reveals the fact that the Governor received a handsome majority of the popular vote throughout the county.—Springfield Journal.

REPORTS ON CHARITY WORK.

Chicago Bureau Makes a Detailed Statement of What It Accomplished Last Year.

The fifth annual report of the Chicago Bureau of Charities for the year shows that the applications for the services of the bureau were 11,274; the total number of persons included being 35,067. Food was furnished to 3,041 persons, rent to 71, cash to 506, and transportation to 505. The frauds exposed numbered 492. Eighty acres of vacant lots were under cultivation, furnishing food and employment to 1,004 persons. Over 1,600 children and mothers were given an outing in the country. The organizations that assisted the bureau in its work number 418. The bureau distributed 1,200 half-tons of coal.

LONG SENTENCE FOR A FOOTPAD

Kansas City Negro Gets Forty Years for Snatching a White Woman's Pocketbook.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—A jury in the Criminal Court today gave Ed Simms, a negro footpad, a forty-year sentence in the penitentiary for snatching a white woman's pocketbook. Two jurors wanted to give him a life sentence.

DISCOVER THE REAL O'BRIEN.

Two Men Who Drew Pensions Under the Same Name Meet in Courtroom.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The mystery of the two Thomas O'Briens of the First New York Cavalry was partly solved late this afternoon in a dramatic denouement said to be without parallel in a federal court. Both men have been drawing pension for service in Company D of this regiment, yet the record showed but one Thomas O'Brien. The authorities confronted each man, and the one in Torgus, Me., as well as the one in Vevay, Ind., proved conclusively that he was the rightful claimant. Then the government proposed to bring them together at a trial.

The Indiana man was put on the stand this afternoon and proved his case. Captain Joseph S. McCoy, chief of a War department division, was here to aid the government and he substantiated all that was claimed. An hour later the Maine O'Brien rushed into court and went on the stand. He convinced the officials he was the real O'Brien.

"The Indiana O'Brien will please stand up," exclaimed Assistant District Attorney Lafollette. "Mr. Maine O'Brien, do you know that man?" Maine scrutinized Indiana and then bawled out: "Shure, it's Tommy Iscarvo, my old bunkie in the Lincoln Cavalry. Him and me fought together and was in Andersonville together."

Captain McCoy turned to the documents and there found Thomas Iscarvo duly recorded as a member of Company D. Then Robert J. Wallace of New York, a near-sighted man whom the government brought out as a witness and who had failed to identify the Indiana man, drew closer and gave an exclamation. He, too, recognized the Indiana O'Brien as Iscarvo.

The Indiana man still insists his name is O'Brien. The officials are now trying to discover why the Indiana man changed his name, although they are convinced he did it with no intention to defraud. The case will be continued tomorrow. After court adjourned the two O'Briens walked away comparing reminiscences of over thirty years ago.

SMITH GIVES FOSS A HARD GAME.

Favorite in the Championship Billiard Tourney Threatened with Defeat.

[BY JOHN A. THATCHER.]

New York, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—W. F. Foss tonight secured the second prize in the billiard tourney by beating Smith, 400 to 301. The loser scored more points than has any one of the inferior men against the crackajacks. Tonight at the fourth inning he led Foss, 62 to 53, and when his opponent then shot in a well played run of 63, starting from an Ives jump shot with the balls lined on the end rail, Smith, nothing daunted, kept on, and tied the score, "119 all," in the seventh inning by a break of 49. Foss ran 54 in the thirteenth inning, when he stood at 200, with a 16 average, and was 57 points ahead. But Smith kept going, and, averaging 12 at the end of the fifteenth inning, was still dangerous. Safety play by the St. Louisan lowered the average, and when at the twenty-sixth inning Smith nursed out 52, he was only 9 points behind.

Foss' 30 in this inning had been helped up 11 by a bad decision of Dr. A. B. Miller, the referee, who decided "no count," at 19, only to be influenced by the outsiders and the kick of Foss and change it to "go on" with Smith's consent, all this under fear of popular disapproval. Foss and other players at a meeting held before the tourney had agreed that the referee decision should be final, but in the closeness of the contest he took a chance and got away with it. Smith's run of 53 caused the greatest cheering heard during the series of games. He now tried to wear his man out with safety, a fatal mistake, and the 100-pound boy succumbed to the athletic man of six-inch chest expansion. Foss finishing strong in the thirty-eighth inning, averaging 10½, as against 8 1-6 of his opponent.

McCreery will play Threshie tomorrow night, Threshie and Mial play Thursday night, and the star game, Foss against McCreary, winds up the tourney Friday night.

Dr. Ranney today visited the billiard-room of G. F. Slosson for the first time in nearly a year. Mullen dropped in, and although just from dinner, challenged McCreery to play 300 up for a silk hat. The St. Louis man won, 300 to 76, in the thirty-sixth inning, Mullen throwing several excellent chances when McCreery got lucky, and finally failing to recover his stride. Mullen yesterday beat Poggenberg 400 to 197, averaging 13, and Mial 300 to 166, averaging 11. Eames and Yatter of Boston saw the game tonight.

MAUD S. EXHIBITED AT NEW YORK.

Big Crowd Cheers the Old Queen—Prince Alert Sold for $4,600.

New York, Feb. 13.—The announcement that Maud S. would be shown drew an immense crowd to the garden tonight. The old queen of the turf received a queen's greeting when she appeared on the track.

The prize of the night's sale was Prince Alert. He went to the Belle Meade stock farm for $4,600. The Prince is 6 years old, a pacer, with a mile record of 2:05¾. The prices were above the average. The best sales follow:

Bledgett, trotter, br. g., 10 years, consigned by R. W. Goodrich, bought by H. T. Dykman, White Plains, $500.

L. L. D., pacer, br. h., 11 years, consigned by A. Johnson, bought by E. B. Rue, Boston, $2,000.

MoJoe, br. g., 5 years, pacer, consigned by H. D. Bradburn, bought by J. McGuire, Beldi.

Alice Norman, trotter, b. m., 7 years, consigned by R. S. Crawford, bought by W. D. Clarkson, Hagerstown, Md., $1,150.

Haslett, trotter, b. h., consigned by D. B. Kendall, bought by D. Mahoney, Portsmouth, N. H., $1,035.

Louis Victor, trotter, b. g., consigned by Thomas Seanen, bought by W. W. Webb, Brooklyn, $900.

Prince Alert, pacer, b. g., 8 years, by Brown Prince—Tile, consigned by James Hanley, bought by Belle Meade stock farm, N. J., $4,600.

Judge Swing, pacer, br. h., 12 years, consigned by John Mallz, bought by J. McGuire, city, $900.

There were sixty-five head sold today, bringing a total of $27,830.

Admits Two Chicago Golf Clubs.

New York, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Executive committee of the United States Golf association the following clubs were elected associate members: The Midlothian Country club, Blue Island, Ill., and the Nassau Country club, Glen Cove, N. Y., and the following allied members: Town and Gown Golf club, Colorado Springs, Colo.; the Fall River Golf club, Fall River, Mass.; Yountakah Country club, Nutley, N. J., 81 Nassau street, New York; the Columbia Golf club, Washington, D. C.; Lake Geneva Country club, Chicago; Edgewood Golf club, Swissvale, Pa.; and St. David's Golf club, St. David's, Pa.

Not Very Elegant Worked Like a Cow's Cud!

A gentleman in Northampton, Mass., who requests that his name be kept from print, had a curious experience with coffee drinking. He states that when he was accustomed to the use of coffee he would, after every meal, belch up gas and more or less coffee would come with it. A part of it would run back down his throat, and as he says, imitating in a way the manner of a cow chewing a cud. He deprecates the inelegant illustration, but knows of no other way to explain the condition.

He says further that he was puzzled for a very long time to account for a sallow complexion and bilious condition, with a heavy, dull, miserable feeling after the meals, and no medicines or treatment would remove the difficulty. "A friend warned me that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I could not bring myself to believe this, until after a time I made the experiment of leaving off coffee altogether and took up Postum Food Coffee.

"To my surprise, the ills all quickly stole away and I am now healthy and in prime condition. I know what I am talking about when I say that with some people, coffee causes belching of gas and some most disgusting and disagreeable features. It also causes headaches, constipation, blotches and jaundice, with a general upsetting and breaking down of the nervous system, if persisted in. I know also that these troubles will disappear when coffee is given up and Postum Cereal Food Coffee used in its place."

The name of this gentleman will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., upon application.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.

MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C., MARCH 1, 1788.
Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

Born before United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grippe with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.
Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan County, Texas, has lived for 111 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 111 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 111 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, Dec. 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated Dec. 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of the same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Pe-ru-na, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For lil years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh, and diarrhœa.

"I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases. For the last ten or fifteen years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's writings. I have learned much from his books, one thing in particular: That these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"I believe it to be valuable to old people although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young. I should be glad if my sincere testimony should become the means of others using this remedy, because I believe it to be the greatest remedy of this age for catarrhal diseases.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grippe. At first I did not know that Pe-ru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Pe-ru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"It has saved me several times from a siege of the grippe. I feel perfectly safe from this terrible malady so long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman may live to be as old as I am, to continue the good work of teaching the people the value of his great remedy, Pe-ru-na.

"Very truly yours,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catharrh address The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

GLENDALE, ILL., Sept. 16, 1898.

I had been married a little over twelve years but I had had no children. Ten months ago I began using Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. Now I have a fine ten and one-half pound girl, and I am still using the medicine.

Mrs. M. C. BRUSH.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

We have thousands of letters like this one, which show what Wine of Cardui will do toward blessing a childless home. Could there be stronger proof? Wine of Cardui does not claim to perform miracles, but it always corrects and cures weaknesses and those common derangements of the womanly organs which usually prevent child bearing. We have yet to hear of such a case where it has been fruitlessly used. Grateful parents in every State in the Union owe their happiness to it.

Wine of Cardui strengthens the organs of motherhood, drives away nervous terrors, relieves morning sickness, and leads the way to easy and natural labor. Weakness is a frequent cause of barrenness. Wine of Cardui cures weakness, and so gives tone and strength to the delicate organs that they retain and nourish their precious burden. After childbirth and as a tonic, the Wine is indispensable. Black-Draught should always be used with Wine of Cardui. Black-Draught at 25c per package and Wine of Cardui at $1.00 per bottle can be obtained at any drug store.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 8th.

I think Wine of Cardui makes the babies healthier. I seem to get through childbirth better by using it too.

Mrs. C. R. WOODING.

Why Endure Disagreeable Weather

At home when California is reached by so quick a journey?

No ice, no snow, no chilling blasts; but sunshine, flowers and fruits, and outdoor diversions in soft inspiriting air.

The California Limited, Santa Fe Route, will take you there in 2¾ days from Chicago.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Ticket Office, 109 Adams-st.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Council Bluffs-Omaha

One train leaves Union Passenger Station at 5.50 p.m., another at 10.30 p.m., both daily. Modern, comfortable equipment, composed of Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars, and Dining Cars operated on the European plan.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St. Telephone, Main 3831.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

Kodaks

SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 84 Wabash-av. Opposite Field's. Printing and Developing.

BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed, seldom equaled. $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

Sporting News...

If you want the latest and most reliable sporting news read The Tribune.

...MERICA.

...lany Winters

Mr. Brock says:
...n has lived in the world as long
...ught to have found out a great
...by experience. I think I have

...the things I have found
...entire satisfaction is the
...medy for ailments that
...rectly to the effects of
...e. For lil years I have
...the changeable climate
...ed States.

...ways been a very healthy man,
...subject to the little affections
...e to sudden changes in the cli-
...perature. During my long life
...n a great many remedies for
..., catarrh, and diarrhœa.
...ys supposed these affections to
...iseases. For the last ten or fif-
...have been reading Dr. Hart-
...n. I have learned much from
...ne thing in particular: That
...ns are the same and that they
...called catarrh.

Dr. Hartman's remedy,
I have found it to be the
t the only, reliable rem-
...ese affections. It has
...tandby for many years,
...bute my good health and
...id age to this remedy.

...y wants all my requirements.
...e from the evil effects of sud-
...it keeps me in good appetite; it
...ngth; it keeps my blood in good
I have come to rely upon it al-
...y for the many little things
...eed medicine.
...it to be valuable to old people.
...ave no doubt it is just as good
...g. I should be glad if my sin-
...y should become the means of
...this remedy, because I believe
...greatest remedy of this age for
...eases.
...idemics of la grippe first began
...ir appearance in this country I
...er from this disease.

...everal long sieges with
... At first I did not know
...-na was a remedy for
...e. When I heard that
...was epidemic catarrh, I
...-na for la grippe and
...o be just the thing.

...aved me several times from a
...grippe. I feel perfectly safe
...rrible malady so long as I have
...hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman
...be as old as I am, to continue the
...of teaching the people the value
...remedy, Pe-ru-na.
...ly yours,

...Brock.

...book on catharrh address The
...dicine Co., Columbus, O.

...y
...dure
...agreeable
...father

At home when
California is reached
...by so quick a
...journey?

No ice, no snow, no
chilling blasts; but
sunshine, flowers and
fruits, and outdoor
diversions in soft
inspiriting air.

The California
Limited, Santa Fe
Route, will take you
there in 2¾ days
from Chicago.

...TA FE ROUTE,
...ket Office, 109 Adams-st.

...Not
...a
...lator
...l be kept
...ard time
...any trou-
...pense to
...You can-
...d to be
...money to
...clock or
...r old re-
...hen you
... one so cheaply.
...call on or address
...V. NUNEMAKER.
...85 Dearborn-st.
...nts wanted.

...ing News...
...you want the latest and most reli-
...e sporting news read The Tribune.

LANGTRY FETE A SUCCESS

ACTRESS SMILES AND GIVES NO CHANGE.

Presides Over Charity Bazaar and Clears $5,000 for South African War Sufferers—Cecil Leslie Said to Have Confessed Details of Miller Syndicate Swindle—Police Believe Congressman Chickering Killed Himself.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 13.

The police did not storm Sherry's kopje today and so Mrs. Langtry's bazaar was a success. The great ballroom of the big place was jammed all the afternoon and into the early evening, too. And when receipts were counted up at night they footed close to $6,000, or $5,000 clear profit for the British hospital ship Maine.

Mrs. Langtry's Bazaar Is a Success.

There must have been 2,000 persons on hand, even if tickets were $3 apiece, but many got in free, being of the theatrical persuasion. Mrs. Langtry beamed on everybody alike and took into her khaki bag just $4,158 herself. Her rule was a smile and no change.

But while she was the bright particular star, the chief interest centered around the "American" bar and whether the police would raid it at the behest of the Women's Christian Temperance union.

The bar was there all right, and so were the drinks, but the police were absent, save Inspector Harley and Captain Lantry, who dropped in in plain clothes just to make sure, for the W. C. T. U. had written a letter of complaint to Chief Devery.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the organization, had written it and in it Mrs. Boole declared there was to be a bar with girls playing barmaids.

"See that the law is not violated," said Devery to Harley, when he sent him up to Sherry's, "but I don't think it will be."

Inspector Harley discovered this, too, after an interview with Louis Sherry. But the bar did business. All drinks were 50 cents apiece. It was no change for anything less than a $5 bill and sometimes $10 was the low limit.

It was billed for 3 p. m. Half an hour before that time 500 enthusiastic women, in all sorts of modish attire, with a sprinkling of rather bored-looking men, were clamoring to get in.

Once up, though, it was a rush to see Mrs. Langtry, who was everywhere at the same time, jingling a khaki bag on which was blazoned a red cross. She carried a handful of programs, that was all.

She had on that famous ermine dress of hers that cost, O, so many thousands dollars. Mrs. Langtry wore no gloves, but some superb pearls and diamond rings.

Numerous young women of the stage, headed by Miss Judith Beroide in a striking gown of blue brocade, fluttered about selling programs for $2—they would have been given away anywhere else. And if you wanted a copy of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" it was yours for the same trifling sum.

No change was the same rule with them, too.

A few of them would also sell you a half-pound box of chocolates for anything you pleased to pay over that. It was also $1 to sit down in the tearoom and have a cup of tea. It cost nothing to check your coat, but $1 to get it out. For a while there was no sitting down. Everybody had to follow Mrs. Langtry around first.

"Buy a program," laughed Mrs. Langtry to Isadore Wormser, the millionaire, and the gallant gentleman whipped out a $50 bill for it.

He didn't get any change, but he got a smile.

The bar was a room set with tables, and six actors, headed by Joseph Wheelock, in white aprons, were the waiters.

Sherry's regular bartenders mixed the drinks. Mr. Wheelock sold the first drink and the first bottle of champagne, getting $10 from Nat Goodwin for it, much to Mrs. Langtry's delight.

With the bar in full blast the stage performances began in the ballroom. This started another sale of programs, and Mrs. Langtry was fairly deluged with bills. Miss Edna May, Miss Anna Held, and Miss Maxine Elliott also had animated groups in their train.

Cecil Leslie, the press agent of the Franklin syndicate, which was run by W. F. Miller, has, it is said,

Say Leslie Has Confessed as to Miller Swindle.

made a confession telling all he knows about the workings of the swindle. Leslie, in this confession, says that those interested in the syndicate were Edward Schlesinger, who is now in Baden Baden; W. F. Miller, the young man under arrest; L. Powers, T. Sullivan, and G. Gunther, advertising agents.

The syndicate's stock market connections, so far as the Miller venture was concerned, were a fairy tale. Miller was in the habit of carrying immense sums of money, and when last seen by Leslie had more than $10,000 worth of jewelry.

It is asserted in this confession $100,000, deposited by Miller in the Wells-Fargo Bank in the name of W. F. Zimmerman, has not been withdrawn. The cashier of that bank, however, says the bank never held the deposit.

Miller, according to statements accredited to Leslie, must have himself secured at least $1,000,000, and had more backing in political circles than any other schemer of the day. Many of the more prominent persons associated with Miller are said to have received commissions for bringing in new business.

The body of Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found this morning on the sidewalk on the Forty-first street side of the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Chickering had been staying

Police Believe Chickering Committed Suicide.

at the hotel and had a room on the fourth floor. Although the manner of Mr. Chickering's death is not known, it is believed he committed suicide. The body was found by a milkman as he was making his early morning trip.

Manager Tarbell of the hotel said Mr. Chickering came there on Sunday evening alone. He registered and a room on the fourth floor was assigned to him. Mr. Tarbell said Mr. Chickering complained that he had not been feeling well and that he believed he was about to be attacked by rheumatism. He complained yesterday that he was no better and last evening ate his dinner in his room.

The body was only partly dressed. A friend of Mr. Chickering in Copenhagen said he had for some time suffered from mental troubles.

Roland B. Molineux said farewell to his wife and mother in the Tombs this afternoon. It was their last call before he is taken to the death house in Sing Sing. He was in excellent spirits. He greeted his relatives with a smile. He kissed his wife, then his mother, and finally shook hands with his father. It was the first meeting between mother and son and wife and husband since the latter had been found guilty.

Molineux Says Good-by to Wife and Mother.

General Molineux remained but a few minutes in the room. He returned when the hour allowed for such visits was nearly up and announced the time of parting was at hand. Then came the farewells. The last shake of the hand and Molineux was taken back to his cell, while his father escorted his wife and daughter-in-law out of the prison and to their home in Brooklyn. The two women appear to bear the great sorrow bravely.

Before Surrogate Thomas today, in the contest which her sister is making of the will of Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, the accuracy of the long death roll of the Windsor Hotel fire was challenged. Miss Morgan's name is recorded with those who perished on March 17 last. Mrs. Alma Louise Fellows, the only sister of the missing woman, is attacking the will on the ground that Miss Morgan is alive.

Attacks Accuracy of Windsor Hotel Death List.

Miss Hattie Leland, daughter of the late Warren Leland, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, by the will receives all of Miss Morgan's fortune, to be held in trust for her 12-year-old niece, Ina Leland Smith. The law requires that Miss Morgan's death be proved, but not one among the many witnesses called was able to say that she was dead. No one saw her die; no one was able to identify her body.

James S. Greaves, Miss Morgan's lawyer, testified there was every reason to believe Miss Morgan perished in the fire. Simeon Leland, cousin of Warren Leland, recounted the events of the fire. Miss Clara McKenna, a hair dresser, said she had dressed Miss Morgan's hair two hours before the fire.

Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee and former Governor George W. Peck of Wisconsin are in New York to secure, if possible, the Democratic national convention for Milwaukee. Mayor Rose said tonight Milwaukee had made an active and he believed a successful canvass to secure the next convention. He said the people of Milwaukee had raised a guarantee of $100,000 for that purpose.

Milwaukee Men After the Convention.

"The relation of Wisconsin Democrats to the Democrats of New York," he said, "and in fact of all the Eastern States, has always been of the most harmonious and pleasant character, and we have come here for the purpose of enlisting the support of the representative Democrats of these States in our undertaking. The assurances of support we have received are gratifying."

Mayor Rose says Milwaukee's strongest competitor for the convention will be Kansas City.

Mrs. Grace M. Brady, a young widow, killed herself last night or early this morning at the house of her mother, Mrs. C. J. Dunn, in Brooklyn, by inhaling gas from four jets, which she turned on just before retiring. She was found with a smile on her face, and her dead husband's picture within easy reach. It was clear that she had been looking at it just before she turned on the fatal streams of gas.

Mrs. Brady Kills Herself as Did Her Husband.

She was married on Dec. 21, 1898, to Frank M. Brady, a stock broker, and who was interested in Wall street paper and a theatrical company, in which he had sunk much money. One morning in October last he was found with a bullet in his head, sitting, dead, in his office in the Lord's Court Building, New York.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Brady has grieved, and been melancholy. Several times her friends have feared she contemplated suicide.

Major General Ludlow, Military Governor of the City of Havana, arrived on the Ward line steamship, Havana this afternoon. Manager A. G. Smith of the Ward line had a tug waiting at the foot of Wall street to convey General Ludlow to the Long Island railroad station at Long Island City, whence the General took a train for his home in Flushing.

General Ludlow Returns and Talks of Cuba.

He is going to Washington on Thursday, and will return to Havana on the Mexico in a fortnight. He denied he had a clash with General Nunez, the civil Governor of Havana.

"There has been no unpleasantness at all," he said. "On one question General Wood decided the President's order must be carried out, and that was all there was to it.

"I expect to get the local government started by the middle of July and the schools by the first of January. There are no public schools at present. The children will be gathered into private houses. A teacher will be assigned to each house. An opportunity to learn both Spanish and English will be given, but Spanish will be taught first. The first thing necessary is to round up the children. You can't change a language and a religion at once."

In the Church of the Heavenly Rest a memorial for Warren F. Leland is to be placed by Mrs. Roswell P. Flower and her daughter, Mrs. S. N. Taylor. The memorial will be a fine set of chimes, which will be placed in the church by Easter.

Eighty-two pictures of the Henry Hilton collection were sold tonight at public auction in Chickering Hall for a total of $56,465. There was a large attendance, but the bidding as a rule was not brisk.

Sale of the Henry Hilton Paintings.

Thirty-four pictures were sold before any one reached $1,000. The first twenty-five reached a total of only $8,500. The top price of the evening was $9,000, paid by Isidor Wormser Jr. for Dupre's "Landscape and Sheep." Former Mayor Hugh J. Grant bought Jules Worms' "Spanish Dancer" for $4,100, and John D. Crimmins secured Munkaczy's "Visit to the Baby" for $6,100.

The best prices were:

"The Game of Bowls," Jean Charles Messinger, A. Dressler	$ 685
"Musical Critics," Luis Jiminez, E. C. Converse	925
"View on Grand Canal," Felix Ziem, E. C. Converse	1,150
"Spanish Dancer," Jules Worms, Hugh J. Grant	4,100
"Timidity," W. Bougereau, H. S. Arnold	1,025
"In a Moorish Garden, Jean Francois Raffli, H. Heinz	610
"Fleet in Venice," Martin Rico, H. Springer	1,750
"Landscape and Sheep," Jules Dupre, Isidor Wormser Jr.	9,000
"The Memorandum," Ramundo de Madraso, H. S. Arnold	1,125
"The Interesting Book," J. A. Goupil, S. P. Shotter	625
"On the Quay," Gerald Achenbach, A. H. Benjamin	800
"The Mosque of Boruessa," Jean Leon Gerome, Isidor Wormser Jr.	950
"Visit to the Baby," M. de Munkaczy, J. D. Crimmins	6,100
"The Presentation," Vaclav Brozik, H. Springer	2,300
"After the Ball," R. de Madraso, H. S. Arnold	850

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners this afternoon accepted the Belmont plan for construction of the tunnel. A committee to act in the matter of equipping the board with a force to cooperate in the construction of the tunnel was appointed. The committee appointed consists of Orr, Coler, and Smith. President Orr said: "We are under promise to Mr. Belmont not to disclose the names of his associates until the construction company is incorporated. They are all good men."

Accept Belmont Plan for Tunnel.

MAY RAKE UP SCHELL CASE.

Members of the Book Committee of the Methodist General Conference to Hold Formal Session Today.

Members of the Book committee of the Methodist General Conference, whose Eastern and Western sections held business meetings yesterday at the Methodist Book Concern, 57 Washington street, professed to believe that weighty matters would come up before the General committee today.

Among other controversies looked for is one in the nature of a reopening of the Dr. E. A. Schell case. The talk of an investigation of the affairs of the Chicago Book Concern may bring additional facts in the Schell controversy to light, and the doctor's friends are relied on to ask for explanations of certain acts in which Dr. Jennings, the head of the Chicago Book Concern, is said to be involved.

Rumors have been in circulation that an effort will be made at this meeting to remove the Western Book Concern from its present quarters in Cincinnati to Chicago on the ground of superior advantages. It is asserted, however, that nothing will be done in this direction.

OBITUARY.

DR. EDWARD L. HOLMES, Chicago, will be buried in Rosehill today. Funeral services will be held at 3:30 p. m. in Unity Church, Evanston avenue and Walton place, instead of at the residence, as previously announced. The change was made at the request of the members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, who will attend. Professor Franklin P. Fisk and the Rev. Albert Basendy will officiate. Professor Fisk's oration will be a review of the life and work of Dr. Holmes. The burial will be private, only the members of the family and a few friends attending. As a mark of esteem the flag on the Illinois Charity Eye and Ear Infirmary will float at half mast today and the clinics will be closed. Dr. Holmes was the founder of the infirmary.

MRS. ELIZABETH EMERSON SAWYER, Chicago, widow of Charles B. Sawyer, died at her winter residence in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday. She was 76 years old. Her death was unexpected. Her Chicago relatives supposed she was in good health. Mrs. Sawyer was born in Lyme, N. H., and came to Chicago in 1856 with her husband, who engaged in mercantile business at 35-40 Lake street. He died in 1890. Mrs. Sawyer spent much of her time in literary work. She was one of the first contributors to the Lowell Offering, a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the girls of the Lowell, Mass., mills. For several years Mrs. Sawyer has spent the winters at Pasadena, Cal. She left one son, Charles A. Sawyer, 1860 Indiana avenue. The body will be brought to Chicago and then taken to Boston for interment.

TALK OF DARK STREETS.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS CONSIDER PLANS FOR MORE LIGHT.

Mass-Meeting Will Be Held, Possibly in the Auditorium, to Consider Conditions—President Steffens of Business-Men's Association Says $10,000 Can Be Raised to Carry on Work—Action of Police in Arresting Bill Distributers Is Denounced.

The South Side Property Owners and Business Men's association last night announced a large mass-meeting to be held in the center of the city—the Auditorium was suggested by President M. J. Steffens—to discuss the reforms now before the association. The question of lights for South Side streets will be the principal one. Mr. Steffens said he could raise $10,000 for the work. He said he had the names of several Michigan avenue residents who had promised their support to that extent.

Since Prairie and Calumet avenues and other streets near have been in darkness holdups have increased.

List of Crimes Reported.

Among the complaints made last night of crimes committed were these:

Dr. L. Germon, held up at Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, on Saturday night.

Baumgartel's cigar store, Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, entered by burglars on Saturday night.

Elias' fur store, 102 Twenty-second street, front window broken and furs stolen on Saturday morning.

Woman, refusing to give her name, held up at 2111 Indiana avenue. She went afterward to the store of S. Mathison, 2126 Indiana avenue.

Members volunteered to show that policemen within two blocks of the meeting place, Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fifth street, were loafing in barns or rear rooms where card games were going on.

Want More Street Lights.

A resolution thanking Superintendent Elliott for his attention to the request that the lights be renewed was passed. It contained a clause asking that lamps on the following sections of street be lighted:

Indiana avenue—Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth streets.

Calumet avenue—Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fifth streets.

Twenty-ninth street—State street to Cottage Grove avenue.

Groveland avenue—Restoration of scattered lights.

Some time was devoted to the difficulty in which the association became involved in having boys sent out with hand bills. The boys were arrested, kept in the police station nearly all day, with fifty tramps, were given no food, and were fined.

Denounce Policeman Hickey.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of Policeman Hickey. Among other things, the resolutions said:

Whereas, This association did on Friday evening last call a mass-meeting for the purpose of taking the necessary action towards having our streets better lighted, and for the purpose of recommending more severe punishment for highway robbery and burglary, did have distributed by two boys, Walter Ashley and Charles Peterson, handbills announcing the meeting, while at the same time, within 100 feet of them, were other parties, promiscuously littering doorsteps and the street in general with handbills announcing a special sale at a housefurnishing house in that locality, Officer Hickey of the Fourth Precinct Station arrested Ashley and Peterson, and did not interfere with parties who were distributing other bills in a much looser manner; and,

Whereas, Said officer, while on the road to the station with said Peterson and Ashley, at 10 o'clock in the morning, passed the store of our secretary, H. G. Naber, and said Peterson and Ashley asked Officer Hickey to allow them the privilege of notifying Mr. Naber of their arrest, but he positively refused, took them to the station, where they were kept from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 at night without anybody being notified of their arrest, and without anything to eat, in a room with over fifty tramps, until they were found at 7:30 on that evening by a crying mother, H. G. Naber, and M. J. Steffens, who furnished bonds for release, and

Whereas, The Fourth Police District was littered on both Friday and Saturday with handbills; be it

Resolved, That we hereby denounce the action of said Officer Hickey for failure to notify H. G. Naber of the arrest of the boys, and also for the fact that he did not perform his duty in arresting the other parties who were distributing handbills at the same time in his presence.

Committee Is Appointed.

A committee, consisting of Aldermen Alling, Joseph Cohn, and M. J. Steffins, was appointed to appear before the police authorities, if necessary, the Mayor, with the resolutions.

President Steffens said a business-men's meeting had been held in Twenty-second street to express indignation at the order stopping music in all-night saloons, and that a committee had gone to the Mayor and obtained a repeal of the order.

Mayor Talks of Amstein.

Mayor Harrison does not think much of the Citizens' Association for the Prevention of Crime, recently formed on the South Side, with John J. Amstein as President.

"Here is Amstein's record," said he last evening, and he read from a book of Police department paper: "He was appointed to the police force in December, 1891, and discharged Dec. 30, 1893, for intoxication. He was reappointed as a patrol sergeant in 1895, in June, and in October was fined ten days' pay for intoxication and disobedience of duty. He was a second time discharged in June, 1897, for the same cause."

CRITICISE SPEECH OF CUSHMAN

Attack on Senator Hoar at Boston Club Dinner Causes Much Talk.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Bostonians and particularly members of the Middlesex club are talking about what is termed the insult offered to Senator Hoar by Congressman Cushman of Washington, at the club dinner last night, and wondering how the club happened to permit such an attack, and, further, why no reply was made. That part of the speech to which exception is taken is as follows:

"Then there is Senator Hoar. Think of this man who, in the crisis of his country, arose in his seat and attacked American soldiers. Who launched his shafts, not against Aguinaldo, but against the nation's chiefs. Treason! Treason! Treason! that has no counterpart since Breckinridge in the days of secession arose in the Senate, bid farewell to the union, and leaped into the waiting arms of an expectant confederacy."

The officers of the club regret the affair, but hesitate to criticise their guest. In the House of Representatives today Mr. Mellen of Worcester introduced a resolution of confidence in the Bay State's senior Senator. It is reported tonight John M. Merriam, a prominent Boston lawyer, has resigned from the club as a protest against Congressman Cushman's speech. There is talk of other resignations.

VALENTINE MAIL IS HEAVY.

Postoffice Clerks Handle More than Half a Million Pieces of Matter Last Night.

St. Valentine, say officials of the Chicago Postoffice, is more popular than ever. This increasing popularity was discovered by clerks in the north section of the postoffice last night, when they handled more than half a million pieces of mail matter. That figure is considerably larger than last year's.

"I had thought," said Night Superintendent George E. McGrew of the postoffice, "that interest in St. Valentine's day was dying, but the receipts here show the contrary."

Harvey Trus visited the Newsboys' Home at 1418 Wabash avenue last evening and presented each boy with a valentine. He left many gifts consisting of pocket dictionaries, penknives, etc., and money for the matron with which to purchase presents for distribution on the next "merit day." Boys gave valentines to Mr. True.

The New Chicago-Omaha Line.

Have you tried the new line of the Illinois Central to Council Bluffs and Omaha? A feature of its "Limited," leaving daily at 5:15 p. m., is its new and handsome equipment. Tickets and reservations at 900 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

The Greatest of These—

A Play in Four Acts by Sydney Grundy. Presented at Powers' Theater by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal and Their Company.

THE CAST.

Mr. Armitage, J. P.	Mr. Kendal
The Rev. Mr. Dormer	Athol Forde
Philip Curzon	Frank Fenton
Lawrance Armitage	Rodney Edgcumbe
Grace Armitage	Miss Nellie Campbell
Mrs. Cragg	Miss Mary Kilpack
James	Mr. Arrowsmith
Mrs. Armitage	Mrs. Kendal

For the blank in the title of Sydney Grundy's play, "The Greatest of These—," the first American presentation of which has been made this week by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, supply "is charity." The sentence entire is the text of a first-class sermon and a third-class play. Any man who desires to insure himself domestic happiness by learning through plentiful illustrations and through more than abundant speeches just what errors he should avoid ought not to miss the opportunity afforded by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. The fact that the play's subject, Mr. Armitage, J. P., was in a position a bit peculiar need not mar the application of the lesson. Any woman who wants to show her husband what an autocratic brute he undoubtedly is should drag him to the playhouse. It need not follow necessarily that she has made a misstep like unto that of Mrs. Armitage.

The essence of "The Greatest of These—" is not in the shadowy big "problem" which is made its excuse for being. It lies in its small axioms, its small philosophy, its small attack on still smaller cant, its small epigrams, its small but eternal talk. There is no cynicism in the play, though a meddlesome parson causes all the trouble the stage villain usually brings about. The author whose latest work is Mrs. Langtry's "The Degenerates" never has written a more moral play. Were it not for the fact that the Kendals played the piece many months in England, even in London, one would say he never had written a less entertaining. However, the saying is that an Englishman likes to be preached at. The probability, nevertheless, is that it was the Englishwoman and not the Englishman who kept the piece before the public. Although American women are not given to bearing domestic tyranny, it was the feminine portion of the audience which last night applauded the piece, and occasionally wept over it. It may be that the play is so fearfully true to the English fireside that Englishwomen were as fascinated by it as are victims who study their own diseases. It is certain the Kendals made no mistake in not making an American four on the strength of "The Greatest of These—"

Mr. Grundy has chosen for his pulpit spot a provincial village somewhere in England. For his object lesson he has selected Mr. Armitage, banker, J. P., Puritan, and household monarch. Mr. Armitage is a slave to duty, which he interprets to mean duty to himself. He also has faith in himself, much hope for the future of himself and his, but no charity for any one—not even himself. Because he believes the welfare and good name of his children demand it he has taken back some years prior to the opening of the play the wife who had given her love and herself to another. That his own hardness and self-absorption drove her to the false act he does not consider. He forgives in name, but not in fact. For ten years the wife endures torture, but the love of her children she does endure. That this same love should have kept her from going astray in the first instance seems not to have been conceived by the dramatist.

In these years the head of the family, with the officious aid of the Rev. Mr. Dormer, has been acting the rôle of schoolmaster to his two remaining children. The death of the third he has caused indirectly by sending her away to a boarding school where in home-sickness she mourns herself into a fatal illness. One scarcely would think any child would have grieved at leaving such a home. The daughter, Grace, grows up fretful under rule, but little interest attaches to her. The son, Lawrence, is supposed to be a model of righteousness when he leaves home for London to read for the bar. Liberty, however, is such a strange thing to him that he abuses it, soon has gambling debts upon him, and in the end forges a bill of exchange. The bill comes into the possession of Philip Curzon, Mrs. Armitage's former lover, but he gains it not for the purpose of ruining but of saving the boy, though he knows nothing of the forgery. He sends the canceled obligation to Mrs. Armitage, but she returns the letter unopened. Its coming to the house, however, causes a storm to break about her head. Lawrence screws his courage up, not knowing he has been saved, and asks his father for money, gaining stern refusal when the father learns the amount is to go to pay a gambling debt. Then, of course, he appeals to his mother, and tells her Curzon has the note. On her part she agrees to go and beg the gift of the evidence of guilt. Why the cub, Lawrence, should not have sought out the man, confessed, and asked for mercy is not exactly apparent. He knew Curzon had befriended him, he did not know any reason why his mother should have influence over the man.

It is desired, however, by Mr. Grundy to have Mrs. Armitage and Curzon meet and tell at much length what they ought and ought not to have done. Their debate lasts nearly half an hour and at its end the mummified parson comes in and finds them together. He hies at speed to Mr. Armitage, and on the wife's return she is met with the order to leave the house forever. Before she goes she frees a mind which has been storing up ammunition for a decade, and the consequence is the liveliest and altogether the most diverting ten minutes of the play. The husband begins to weaken under the attack, and in the days of solitude which follow he repents. He learns, moreover, the reason of his wife's visit to Curzon and is humbled. He recalls his wife, forgives the son, and vows he will henceforth be loving and charitable.

The play in the principal rôles was flawlessly acted. As Mr. Armitage, Mr. Kendal has a better part than he had in "The Elder Miss Blossom." Mrs. Kendal is not so fortunate, for, after all, a vein of comedy is needed to call forth the full charm of her art. It needed just such skill as hers, however, to make Mrs. Armitage a woman of flesh and blood.

A special matinee of "The Elder Miss Blossom" will be given this afternoon.

La Traviata.

A Grand Opera in Four Acts, by Guiseppe Verdi. Presented in English at the Studebaker Theater Last Evening by the Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square company has added another link to its chain of successes through its revival of Verdi's "La Traviata" at the Studebaker, last night's performance of which was attentively listened to and warmly applauded by a large and enthusiastic audience. The current presentation serves to bring to notice, among numerous other interesting features, some of the company's prominent singers who have been absent from that stage for the last few weeks. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Berthold alternate in the part of Alfred Germont and Miss De Treville and Miss MacDonald share the part of Violetta, while the rôle of George Germont is divided between William Mertens and W. W. Hinshaw.

Mr. Roberts' impersonation of Albert is a decidedly meritorious piece of work. He scored numerous good points, both vocal and dramatic, and shared with Miss MacDonald the principal honors of an excellent performance.

Miss MacDonald's Violetta is a good counterpart to Mr. Roberts' Albert. Many of the more striking passages of the music allotted of execution, and her acting was characterized by considerable dramatic force. In the trying scene in the second act she gave evidence of marked capacities in this direction.

Mr. Hinshaw gave a dignified and satisfactory enactment of George Germont. His singing, barring some slight inaccuracies as to pitch, was polished and equal to the needs of his rôle.

A word of praise should be spoken for the chorus, which did really fine work.

Scheib Piano Recital.

Miss Eleanor Scheib made her professional début last evening in a piano recital at University Hall, Pine and Ontario Building. A good-sized audience was in attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the varied and pretentious program rendered by this young pianiste.

The principal numbers were Schumann's "Faschingschwank," Beethoven's Sonata, opus 81, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, le Retour"; Liszt's third Hungarian Rhapsody; and the C minor concert study of Rubinstein.

Miss Scheib's performance was of a nature which entitles her to favorable comment. Her technique is clean, and, so far as may be judged from a first hearing, adequate to the demands of virtuoso compositions.

Her playing is somewhat lacking in power, however, although this is a fault on the right side, so to speak, and one which is more easily remedied than its opposite would be.

ST. PAUL'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Reformed Episcopal Church at West Adams Street and Winchester Avenue Holds a Celebration.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, West Adams street and Winchester avenue, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding last night. Bishop Samuel Fallows in a brief address of welcome spoke of his twenty-five years' association with the church and extended a welcome to those present on its silver anniversary.

Bishop Charles E. Cheney made the principal address of the evening, and in a reminiscent vein traced the causes leading up to the organization of the church and its quarter-century growth. To the resignation of Dr. Hiram Bishop from the pastorate of the old St. John's Parish Church, owing to his opposition, the speaker said, to the drift of the church towards the Church of Rome and its ritualistic services, and to the principles enunciated in his letter of resignation, Bishop Cheney attributed the real source of the movement which resulted in the birth of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. In closing he charged the younger members of the church with the responsibility resting upon them and predicted that the day never would come when the reformed church would cease to be a factor in the church world.

The first service of those who afterward organized the church was held in the building at Ann street and Washington boulevard on Jan. 10, 1875, being conducted by Bishop Cheney. The second service and the first after a form of organization had been perfected was held in the old St. John's Church at Lake street and St. John's place, also conducted by Bishop Cheney. This was held on Feb. 14, 1875. On May 5, 1875, the church, with a voting strength of forty-nine, formed a permanent organization, and Bishop Fallows was called from Bloomington and became its pastor and has so continued to the present day, with the exception when he was the Presiding Bishop.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 248 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with Parker's Hair Balsam. Grove's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

E. & W. Dress Shirts. E. & W. Linen of special weave.

DEATHS.

(For other death notices see page 12.)

ELIAN—William Elian, Feb. 12, aged 47 years. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 15, at 10 a. m., from residence 4047 South State-st., to St. George's Church, thence by cars to St. Mary's.

FUNK—Marian E. Funk, aged 4 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Funk, 4251 Farwell-av., Rogers Park. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

McCARRALL—Samuel James McCarrall, son of George and Selina McCarrall, aged 13 years 4 months and 13 days. Funeral Thursday, Feb. 15, 1900, 1 p. m., from residence, 4906 South Hamilton-av. Philadelphia, Pa., Glasgow, Scotland, and Armagh, Ireland, papers please copy.

O weep not for him, his unkindness to weep—
It was not for him his faithfulness to keep;
No more of fatigue or of sorrow he knows,
O weep not, O break not his gentle repose.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, EUREKA BUILDING, adjoining Haymarket Theater—Instructions in mathematics, and common branches, preparatory for teachers' examinations; nearly 800 former pupils have successfully passed teachers' examinations given by Chicago Board of Education.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE LECTURE OF PROFESSOR JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS for tomorrow at the Chicago Woman's club has been postponed till next week because of his illness.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF UNITY CHURCH TO take action on calling a minister will be held in the church parlors Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m. S. H. GRIGGS, Ch'n Trustees. F. S. CATLIN, Secy.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT Lessee and Manager. The Safest Theater in the World—No Exits.
RECEIVED WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
JACOB LITT'S GREAT PRODUCTION
SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
SPORTING LIFE
Engagement Positively Limited to 3—WEEKS—3
Seats Now Selling for Every Performance.
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Mat. Today, all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.

COLUMBIA | THIS AND NEXT WEEK. | ONLY MATINEES SATURDAYS.
HENRY IRVING
MISS ELLEN TERRY
And the London Lyceum Company in
...ROBESPIERRE...
EXCELLENT SITTINGS REMAINING
at $1, $2, $2.50, and $3. Gallery, 50c. General admission, $1.
Programme for Third Week Announced Later.

POWERS' EXTRA MAT. TODAY AT 2.
Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL
By request and for the last time in Chicago, a Special Matinee Today.
...THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM...
Tonight and balance of week.
"THE GREATEST OF THESE——"
Next Week—Seat Sale Thursday at 8:30 a. m.
Wm H. CRANE in His Great Success, A RICH MAN'S SON.

HOPKINS BARGAIN MATINEES 25c
LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN
Souvenirs all this week.
BABY LUND—FOY & CLARK—HORACE GOLDIN—ALMONT & DUMONT—TYJON SISTERS.
In Preparation . . QUO VADIS

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. ONLY RECITAL.
Petschnikoff
and MRS. PETSCHNIKOFF, Violinists.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 17

GREAT NORTHERN EVENINGS 25c 50c 75c
25c Mats. Today Sat. | Johnny—THE RAYS—Emma. A HOT OLD TIME. NEARLY THE LAUGHING LIMIT.
Next Sun. Mat.—WILLIAMS AND WALKER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
"ONLY 4 NIGHTS MORE"
Of Chicago's Own Production.
ARIZONA.
BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
Matinees Today and Saturday.
MONDAY, FEB. 19—SPECIAL.
MRS. FISKE IN
BECKY SHARP.
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
Seats Now on Sale. Prices, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

STUDEBAKER Castle Sq. OPERA CO.
THIS WEEK
VERDI'S LYRIC VERSION OF "CAMILLE."
LA TRAVIATA.
Evgs. 25, 50, 75, $1; Mats. Wed. 25, 50; Sat. 25, 50, 75c.
Next Wk. "Carmen." Mat. Feb. 22. Seats now selling.
Elks' Benefit Tuesday, Feb. 20.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
AGilded Fool
Reg. Mats. Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
Souvenir Mats. every Tuesday and Thursday.
Next Week—The Prisoner of Zenda.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Walter Jones, Norma Whalley, Stanton & Modena, Macart's Dogs and Monkeys, Phyllis Allen, Ryan & Richfield, Cosmopolitan Trio, 4—Earl Sisters—, Laney Haskell, Diamond & Beatrice, The Savans, Ella Morris, Gypsene & Roma, Pickert & Whippler, Powers & Fred, Carrie Winner, Golden & Golden.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Adelaide Herrmann, Widow of Herrmann the Great, Sisters Moullere, Annie Oakley, Agnes Herndon & Co., Blondell & Burns, Mabel Hart, Harry Thompson, Kelly & Violetta, Schuyler Sisters—6, Franklin Welch, Frank La Monde, International Quartette, Mlle.

ANSON MADE PRESIDENT.

NEW BASEBALL ASSOCIATION IS FORMALLY ORGANIZED.

Only Seven Clubs Are Thus Far Agreed Upon, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee Making Up the Circuit in the West, with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston in the East, Where Another Town Is to Be Chosen—Play Starts April 16.

The New American Baseball association is an established fact. Its President is Adrian C. Anson of Chicago, and it has decided on the date for the opening game for the championship of the United States of America—to-wit: April 16.

The capital N belongs on the new, for the reason that it was decided to call it the New American association, and thereby save possible trouble with the National league and American Association of Baseball Clubs.

Organization was effected quickly when the delegates finally got together at the Great Northern Hotel. No Boston man was present, and it was decided to proceed without the Hub representative.

"Mr. Drewson, the backer of the club in Boston, is a good, responsible man," said Delegate Spink of St. Louis, "and has already signed a contract binding him to the support of the organization in case we got six signatures. We have seven, so Boston is all right."

Tom McCarthy, the Boston delegate, has evidently got waylaid. A telegram was received from him, dated at Buffalo, saying he would be here this morning.

With Boston absent, only six clubs were represented at the meeting yesterday. They promptly decided on the following circuit: Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and one other city to be selected in the East; Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee in the West.

Washington for the Eighth City.

It was announced that applications were on hand from Washington, Providence, and New Haven to furnish the remaining Eastern city. McGraw and Peterson, the two Baltimore delegates, were appointed a committee to confer with these applicants, and left for the East last night. When they report President Anson will call another meeting of the association.

No names were given of applicants in the three Eastern towns mentioned, and it is suspected the seven clubs already in are considering backing the eighth member themselves. It was given out that Washington would almost certainly be the choice.

In addition to the election of Anson as President, Philip Peterson, the young Baltimore delegate, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. Milgate, who represents St. Louis, and Philadelphia wauker, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia were chosen on the Board of Directors. Rules and by-laws were adopted, but it was not announced wherein they differed from the rules of the National league except in having no reserve rule. Both the St. Louis lawyer, and F. C. Richter, the Philadelphia editor, were appointed a committee to draw up a uniform playing contract. The matter of adopting an official ball was postponed. It is claimed there are several applicants. The question of a schedule of games was left with President Anson.

While the association was completing its business a telegram was received from Thomas J. Shaw of Detroit saying he just returned home this morning. Detroit stands ready to fulfill all obligations. Make your demands. We will come. It will be too late, however, as Louisville had been accepted in Detroit's place. President Anson had been in favor all along of waiting until some word was received from Detroit.

There is no question, however, that Louisville is just as present a promising member of the new organization. The Louisville delegates were the most enthusiastic at the meeting, and declared the people at Louisville were ready to give them a cordial greeting.

Anson Feels Complimented.

After the meeting President Anson said: "I appreciate the compliment that has been paid me and certainly shall do all in my power to make the association a go. I am heart and soul with the movement. I believe there is an opening for such an organization; that it will work for the good of baseball, and that so far from injuring any leagues now in existence it will help them. There is no question in my mind that what baseball needs now more than anything else is rivalry. By this I do not mean war, for there is no reason why it should not be friendly rivalry.

"I am not prepared to say how soon we will begin signing players, but that is not a hard question. The main thing is to get circuit rounded up. As to grounds in Chicago, I have those any time I say the word."

To summarize yesterday's proceedings, the promptness and spirit with which organization was effected came rather as a surprise upon the heels of the disappointments of the previous day. The delegates brightened up and for the first time since their arrival looked cheerful and talked glibly of their prospects. Nevertheless it is remembered that at the time of the Philadelphia adjournment the promoters announced that the circuit would positively be completed at the Chicago meeting. Failure to do so, even though the organization has been formed, leaves the whole thing still enfarpse still on the doubtful list in the minds of the public.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were: Chicago, C. Anson; Milwaukee, C. S. Havenor and H. D. Quin; Louisville, J. F. Whiteside and Barney Dreyfuss; Philadelphia, George B. Seyfert and Frank C. Richter; St. Louis, George P. Hackel, T. B. Harlan, and A. H. Spink; Baltimore, John J. McGraw and Philip Peterson.

VON DER HORST BLOCKS LEAGUE.

Arguments and Threats Have No Effect Upon the Baltimore Magnate.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Harry von der Horst is now the mountain in the way of the National league baseball magnates, who want to make an eight-club league. Notwithstanding the rumors of the sale of Cleveland and Louisville, the reported disposition of the Washingtons by the wholesale, and other indications which point to satisfactory negotiations in other quarters with the Circuit committee, Baltimore is as firmly fixed in the National league circuit to-day as at last year.

Frank de Haas Robison, who is still here trying to work upon Von der Horst and Hanlon, can't understand it, but acknowledges that Von der Horst has blocked all attempts to buy out Baltimore with the single word "No," and is still blocking them.

Speaking of the practicability of a nine-club schedule, Robison said that some years ago an uneven circuit schedule was once actually made out and adopted. It provided for a whole season with eleven clubs. It was never put into operation, however, as Indianapolis and two other clubs were dropped at the last moment, and the league got down to the regulation eight-club basis before play began. "I have often wondered," continued Robison, "how an uneven club circuit would work nowadays," and should Baltimore insist on making a ninth club, perhaps the opportunity will be given him to satisfy himself on the subject.

Enthusiasm at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Louisville baseball fans were overjoyed at the news from Chicago that the Falls City had been admitted to the new association. A manager for the team has already been selected, as have a number of players, but their names will not be divulged until the new association is well under way, from the fact that Louisville, like all the other new clubs, has drawn upon men now under contract to the National league, who have declared their intention of getting out and in with the new association as soon as they are sure the venture will be a success. Baseball association will now be at once incorporated. The capital stock will be $20,000, and over half of this was pledged while there was yet no hope of getting a franchise in any league or association, President pro tem. Whiteside will return from Chicago at once and take steps for the incorporation. Under the Kentucky laws the capital stock must be paid up, and this will be done without difficulty.

MEDIOCRE SPORT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Heavy Track Interferes with the Racing at the Crescent City.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Ordinary sport on a heavy track served to satisfy all who journeyed to the track today. The only break in the harmony came after the finish of the second race. To the majority of those near the finish Judge Wardell won by a head, but the official placing made Dr. Walmsley the winner. The few excuses heard were from friends of the latter. "The decisive angle." If some enterprising student of geometry will profess a solution of this angle he will bring peace of mind to hundreds of practical racegoers who have a way of viewing finishes to suit, according to a blunderer's point of view. The latest rumor in connection with Pittsburg Phil's[illegible] doings is, that in addition to Shaw, he will retain the services of Mitchell is beyond all question the best boy riding here. It is known they have had several talks, and from good sources it is learned Frank Frisbie, who has a contract with the boy, has been asked to name a figure for his release. Mitchell's services in the East would be appreciated, for many clever judges rate him as the best lightweight in the country.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 13.

Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 3-1 Right Bower, 104 [Mc'll]..2 2½ 2½ 1½ 1½ 6-1 Lampwick, 98 [Wed'rand]..4 4½ 4½ 2½ 2½ 3-1 Ingleside, 96 [Adams]..3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ Time, 1:06½. Also ran: 99 pounds; Matt Simpson, 96; Inlook, 104; Aldarb, 102; Irene Hayes, 89½; Mr. Moran, 101; Prince Leonard, 96, finished as named. Winner, W. P. Harlan's b. c., by Inspector B.—Theodora. Start good. It was a driving finish. Caviar lost much ground turning into the stretch, and would probably have won with jockeys reversed, although Right Bower ran a good race.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 9-5 Dr. Walmsley, 113 [Bol'd] 2 2½ 2½ 1½ 1½ 3-1 Right Bower, 106 [Mc'll] 1 1½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 4-1 Kingsley, 106 [Wishaw] 3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ Time, 1:03. Also ran: 104 pounds; Red Gild, 104; Lola Smith, 96; Clarence B., 106; Middlesome, 101; Junastte, 101; Improvident, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Prince Royal—Penelope. Start good. Won driving; second easily. Dr. Walmsley got up in the last stride.

Third race, 2 1-16 miles, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 10-1 Tarrant, 94 [Mc'll] 2 2½ 2½ 1½ 1½ 6-5 Albervale, 108 [Claxton] 1 1½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 3-1 Mordecai, 97 [Wed'rand] 3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ Time, 2:06. Also ran: Banolo Lily, 101 pounds; Elkin, 106; Joe Bell, 100½, finished as named. Winner, T. F. Keene's b. c., by Tenton—Nora. Start good. Won easily; second the pace. Tantona was best at the weights and easily held the others safe.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, handicap: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 3-1 Orland, 97 [Wed'rand] 2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 2-1 Miller, 106 [Mc'll] 1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 3-1 Gowan, 108 [Wishaw] 3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ Time, 1:01. Also ran: 104 pounds; Alma Jim, [illegible]

finished as named. Winner, E. G. Wachter's blk. g., by Albert—Piazza. Start good. Won pulling up; second easily. Ed Garland, II. was never fully extended and won as he pleased. At the weights Strangest was best of the others in the deep going.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 4-year-olds, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 15-1 Old Fox, 101 [W. Shaw]..3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 12-1 Palarm, 92 [Wed'rand]..1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 10-1 Scottish Grit, 92 [Dom'k]..2 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ Time, 1:20. Bannie, 90 pounds; Eva Wilson, 102; Flirtation, 90; Little Reggie, 103½, finished as named. Winner, Farrell & Hawkins' b. c., by Pardee—Rescho. Start fair. Won handily; second easily. Old Fox finished fast and had something left at the end.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 8-5 G. B. Cox, 103 [Wed'rand] 2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 6-1 Brier Night, 106 [J. Miller] 1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 4-1 Fewness, 107 [Winkfield] 5 3½ 4½ 3½ 3½ Time, 1:51¼. Julius Cæsar, 105 pounds; Frank Wagner, 102; Nilmah, 100; Vice Regal, 102; Judge Quigley, 110; Forensic, 104, finished as named. Winner, A. G. Weston's br. h., by Sir Dixon—Cherry Blossom. Start good. Won easily; second driving. George B. Cox went to the front when ready and won as he pleased.

Today's New Orleans Entries.

First race, ½ mile—Lord Fairfax, 109 pounds; Swordsman, 104; Joe Doughty, 104; Colonel Cluke, 104; Farrakeet, 104; Judge Magee, 101; Trust Me, 99; Overami, 94.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Ben Magen, 110 pounds; Wild Pirate, 105; Blink, 106; Gale Todd, 106; Janowood, 103; Princess Mal, 105.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Clarence T., 114 pounds; Ben Frost, 109; Water Crest, 107; Miss Dooley, 103; Arline C., 105; Dominis, 104; Gomor, 104; Bill Powell, 104; Carrie Van, 102; Gratia, 93; Postmaster Bailey, 90; Irene Hayes, 88.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Shinfane, 108 pounds; Cathedral, 107; Prospero, 106; Goose Liver, 105; Teutons, 98; Forensic, 98; Nilmah, 95.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Julius Cæsar, 114 pounds; Mr. Hunt, 114; Viscount, 114; Leaseman, 111; Dad Steele, 111; Springer, 108; Vigmeta, 108; Martha Fox, 103.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Kindred, 110 pounds; Avatar, 110; Lomond, 110; Prellinghuysen, 106; Lovable, 105; La Vega, 105; First Past, 105; Decimal, 100; Fleeting Moment, 100.

FRANK DOSS BUYS CATASTROPHE.

Secures Him Out of a Selling Race at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The card at Tanforan this afternoon was almost featureless. The winners were Melkarth, Moonbright, Sardonic, Catastrophe, Frank Bell, and Espionage. The upset of the day was the defeat of Daisy F. by Catastrophe. Frank Doss, who is a terror among horse-owners just at present, bid up Catastrophe from $500 to $1,000, at which figure he secured the son of Midlothian. Sardonic's win over Silver Tone was in the nature of a fluke, due to the effort to rate the latter horse.

Tanforan Summaries Feb. 13.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn. 5-1 Melkarth, 107 [J. Rauch]..7 3½ 2½ 1nk 1½ 4-1 S. Cæsar, 105 [Tullett]..1 1½ 1½ 2½ 2½ 6-1 Miss Soak, 105 [Bergen]..4 4½ 3½ 3½ 3nk Time, 1:29. Lomo, 107 pounds; Vestbell, 117; Hannah Reid, 114; Colonel Root, 119; Lona Marie, 105, finished as named. Winner, b. h. by Marlner—Eufaula. Start good. Won handily. Melkarth showed the most speed, was well ridden, and finished stoutly. Senora Cæsar was probably best, but was poorly handled. Colonel Root got off badly.

Second race, 3½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. Str. Fn. 5-2 Moonbright, 115 [E. Jones]..4 2½ 1½ 100-1 Tim, 115 [Ames]..1 4½ 3½ 2½ 3-1 Intrepid, 115 [Frank]..2 3½ 2½ 3½ Time, :43¾. Lillie Simpson, 115 pounds; Carlonian, 115; Raveling, 118; Pirzantha, 115; Arthur R., 115; Marion Mine, 115; Fulmer Me, 115, finished as named. Forbes left at the post. Winner, B. Harris's ch. c., by Sir Dixon—Moonlight. Start poor. Won driving. Moonbright got off none too well, but ran a good race, finishing resolutely. On Time made a pretty interpid made up a half dozen lengths in the homestretch.

Third race, 1¼ miles, purse $350, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 4-1 Sardonic, 103 [Spencer]..3 2½ 2½ 2nk 1½ 4-5 Silver Tone, 108 [Bullman]..1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 10-1 Persia, 106 [Hennessy]..2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ Time, 1:54¾. Coda, 101 pounds; Lena, 103; Chris Lebel, 103, finished as named. Winner, b. m., by Thi-Sandon—Sandona. Start good. Won in a strong drive of four. Sardonic received a perfect ride. Coda was cut off in the homestretch by Persean and swerved down over the fence.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn. 5-1 G. B. Cox, 105 [Wed'rand] 2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 6-1 Brier Night, 106 [J. Miller] 1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 4-1 Fewness, 107 [Winkfield] 5 3½ 4½ 3½ 3½ Time, 1:51¼. Julius Cæsar, 105 pounds; Frank Wagner, 102; Nilmah, 100; Vice Regal, 102; Judge Quigley, 110; Forensic, 104, finished as named. Winner, A. G. Weston's br. h., by Sir Dixon—Cherry Blossom. Start good. Won easily; second driving. George B. Cox went to the front when ready and won as he pleased.

Today's New Orleans Entries.

First race, ½ mile—Lord Fairfax, 109 pounds; Swordsman, 104; Joe Doughty, 104; Colonel Cluke, 104; Farrakeet, 104; Judge Magee, 101; Trust Me, 99; Overami, 94.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Ben Magen, 110 pounds; Wild Pirate, 105; Blink, 106; Gale Todd, 106; Janowood, 103; Princess Mal, 105.

Third race, ⅞ mile, selling—Clarence T., 114 pounds; Ben Frost, 109; Water Crest, 107; Miss Dooley, 103; Arline C., 105; Dominis, 104; Gomor, 104; Bill Powell, 104; Carrie Van, 102; Gratia, 93; Postmaster Bailey, 90; Irene Hayes, 88.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Shinfane, 108 pounds; Cathedral, 107; Prospero, 106; Goose Liver, 105; Teutons, 98; Forensic, 98; Nilmah, 95.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Julius Cæsar, 114 pounds; Mr. Hunt, 114; Viscount, 114; Leaseman, 111; Dad Steele, 111; Springer, 108; Vigmeta, 108; Martha Fox, 103.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Kindred, 110 pounds; Avatar, 110; Lomond, 110; Prellinghuysen, 106; Lovable, 105; La Vega, 105; First Past, 105; Decimal, 100; Fleeting Moment, 100.

Tanforan Park Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds—Beautiful Bill, 122 pounds; Choteau, 122; Norford, 122; Will Fay, 119; Abortive, 119; Silver Tail, 119; Racetio, 119; Jolly Briton, 119; March Seven, 117; Isaline, 117; Summer, 112.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Hohenlohe, 112 pounds; Indra, 112; St. Aignon, 109; Norbleigh, 109; Melvin Burnham, 109; Don Quixote, 96; Tom Smith, 109; Durward, 109; Royal Prize, 109; Maranado, 109; Yemen, 109; Lou Prieton, 109; Fashion Plate, 107; Torsina, 107; San Augustine, 106; Talac, 104; Europa, 104.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Mafada, 121 pounds; Orion, 118; P. F., 118; Afghan, 118; Ricardo, 118; Jim Brownell, 118; Mile, 116; Shelloe, 116; Tim Salado, 116; Oahu, 116; Stroncoli, 114; Nora Ives, 112; Lulu W., 111; Florence Fink, 112; Cymamo, 112; Syrula, 112.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Owyhee, 119 pounds; Tempo, 114; Manzanillo, 111; Monita, 111; Victora, 104.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds—Erwin, 112 pounds; Diomed, 109; Tom Sharkey, 109; St. Casimir, 100; Frank Duffy, 100; Dew Drop, 107; Free Pass, 107.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Schreiber, 109 pounds; Tessajara, 106; Cæsar Young, 97; Frank Kuhry, 97; William F., 94; Bagdad, 94; Ting-a-Ling, 92; Red Cherry, 92; Sister Maria, 92.

Dunois Out of the Suburban.

New York, Feb. 13.—Dunois, owned by T. H. Ryan of Illinois, has been withdrawn from the Suburban. This is the only withdrawal up to date.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Woodlawn Parks Win Two Out of Three from the Englewoods.

In the South Side league the Woodlawn Park team won two games from the Englewood Men's club. Rose rolled high average, 188 2-3. Scores:

Englewood.	1	2	3	Woodlawn.	1	2	3
Ramsey	168	188	177	Porter	141	155	185
Ball	149	180	193	Schulz	182	216	182
Eaton	169	157	163	Rose	185	204	202
Teller	148	167	165	G. Wagner	156	172	181
Gillette	157	147	165	McMillan	182	207	149
Miller			166				
Totals	788	779	884	Totals	816	914	849

In the American league the Madisons won two games from the Nationals. Schmidt rolled high average, 175 1-3. Scores:

Madison.	1	2	3	Nationals.	1	2	3
Guston	143	139	182	Kling b'g	165	165	157
Winslow	142	163	168	Nettenst'm	131	161	161
Berlin	160	178	178	Chalmers	152	127	141
Winship	201	128	143	Schmidt	185	199	192
Waller	136	158	180	Shepard	170	152	144
Totals	791	766	851	Totals	753	804	783

Englewood Wheelmen last night won two games from the Chicago Cyclists, it being the first series they have captured in the Inter club tournament. Beebe rolled high average, 196 2-3. Scores:

Englewood.	1.	2.	3.	Chicago.	1.	2.	3.
Mueller	136	182	178	Guston	188	166	139
Storfer	191	169	168	Shinaugh	169	193	164
Weber	150	138	152	Edgerton	156	146	167
Pfeller	152	178	152	Conklyn	157	151	153
Walther	152	178	174	J. Bender	197	169	166
Asche	193	159	177				
Totals	776	820	840	Totals	837	797	780

Kinsley's rough rollers received a setback at the hands of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. in the Commercial league, the latter team winning two of the three games by fine rolling. Thompson rolled high average, 191. Scores:

Kinsleys.	1.	2.	3.	C. P. S.-Co.	1.	2.	3.
G. Th'pson	193	190	190	Read	155	162	164
Jones	177	173	180	Lewis	180	160	198
Lawson	158	201	161	Peterson	199	183	160
Blake	196	136	194	J. Grass	210	169	140
McCrea	192	168	214	Griener	178	152	147
Totals	919	865	939	Totals	922	826	808

The Plaisance won two games from the Unions in the North Chicago league. Banghart secured high average, 183 2-3. Scores:

Union.	1.	2.	3.	Plaza.	1.	2.	3.
Banghart	163	213	175	O'Connor	145	158	209
Becker	153	138	138	Altman	151	151	151
Bohling	171	160	161	Ostenf'd	161	145	147
Walker	133	184	185	Ludwig	170	153	160
Kasche's	168	181	155	Cresswell	164	201	206
Totals	788	851	858	Totals	792	808	904

In the West Chicago league Mr. Correlis won two games from the Central Parks. Coulson made high average, 189 1-3. Scores:

Central P.	1.	2.	3.	Correlis.	1.	2.	3.
Asmus	151	127	136	La Salle	168	163	160
Eddy	151	137	169	Holmes	135	210	166
Bowen	150	151	160	Smith	158	168	150
M'Laug'n	178	161	179	Cowan	173	155	150
Coulson	213	157	198	Newton	128	181	223
Totals	915	762	829	Totals	737	860	943

In the Southwest league the Southwest team won three games from the Rivals. Holler rolled high average, 197 2-3. Scores:

Southwest.	1.	2.	3.	Rivals.	1.	2.	3.
Holler	196	183	214	Miller	136	146	138
Herbert	153	133	139	Baker	144	162	122
Kastell	133	138	138	Bachbach	142	115	118
Miller	150	148	155	Eckels	139	151	151
E. Ruther	206	166	158	Schurke	184	150	127
Totals	839	819	786	Totals	785	722	681

Clemens of the Northwesterns created new individual marks in the Lake View league last night by rolling a score of 256 and an average of 210½ in the Erie-Northwestern series. The games resulted in an even break. Scores:

Crystals.	1.	2.	Northwestern.	1.	2.
Halterman	157	152	Clemens	161	256
Peterson	148	170	Eisele	156	154
Weber	169	126	Wickholdt	165	164
Cleaver	170	158	Limberg	153	148
Gates	178	170	Muehl	144	148
Buhr	180	156	Muenzenberg	144	145
Pomper	174	179	Winkel	139	127
Lehman	147	145	Nollau	144	146
Totals	1,323	1,256	Totals	1,226	1,288

The Lincoln club last night won three games from the St. James club. Scores:

Lincoln.	1.	2.	3.	St. James.	1.	2.	3.
Brunn	161	173	198	Ryan	153	153	153
McMahon	126	140	140	Jackson	129	169	153
Cooper	161	166	144	Van Kleck	170	178	174
Chlondo	161	166	144	Morgan	166	152	165
Catto	125	137	130	Mann	130	129	119
Koehler	127						
Totals	785	782	740	Totals	870	881	864

AT WAR OVER A COACH.

DIVISION IN ILLINOIS FACULTY REGARDING FOOTBALL AFFAIRS.

Athletic Board Secures Fred Smith of Princeton to Take Charge of the Eleven—Council of Administration Will Try to Repudiate This Action—President Draper and Dean Scott Opposed by Dean Kinley—Fraternity Feeling in the Matter.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—From present indications the University of Illinois will be forced to repudiate its contract with Fred Smith of Princeton, who has been engaged for head football coach. This action will, probably be necessitated by the Council of Administration, which will meet this week and overrule the Board of Athletic Control, the governing body in athletics, which made the contract with the old Tiger quarter.

It has been an open secret for some time there was a movement in the faculty to prevent the engagement of Smith, the reason alleged being personal. Those at the head of the movement took around a petition to the faculty, and it is said out of forty members thirty-seven signed the paper, declaring that in their conviction Smith was not a proper man to have as coach. It was then carried to the Council of Administration, and from present appearances that body will decide against retaining the former Illinois coach.

The adherents of Smith say that besides President A. S. Draper, who has stood out squarely for Smith, and Dean Scott of the law school, they can count on few votes. It is understood that Dean Kinley of the College of Literature and Arts heads the opposition.

The Champaign business-men, the leaders in the movement for raising $750 for the engaging of coaches, say they are sure if the story proves true, and Smith is forced out, the university will have to look elsewhere for money.

There is likewise considerable dissatisfaction among the students, especially football players. The action of the faculty men, who have had little to do with athletic affairs, promises to deal the 1900 football team a body blow.

The action of the Council of Administration of the University of Illinois will deal a severe blow to the athletic interests of the institution if it repudiates the contract with Fred Smith. Alumni and friends of the institution had been congratulating themselves on the acquisition of so valuable a coach, and the announcement will no doubt occasion much adverse comment among those who are interested in the athletics of the school.

President Draper and several of the professors who take an interest in the athletic affairs of the school were strong in their feelings for Smith's services, but three were violently opposed by some of the ultra conservative members of the faculty, and by some of the younger members of the faculty, who, it is said by alumni and students familiar with the existing condition of affairs at Champaign, are influential in faculty feeling. The two men said to be most violently opposed to Smith are members of a fraternity, two or three of whose members were rejected by Coach Smith when he was here three years ago. Some of the members of the faculty do not hesitate to say they believe this to be the cause of the opposition.

Coach Smith is a strict disciplinarian, and one of the men in question being an old fraternity brother he should not be required to put in the practice others did, and for this reason he was laid off by Smith. Smith's adherents explain this accounts for a great deal of the opposition.

Michigan is still looking for a good football coach, and yesterday an Ann Arbor alumnus, who is well acquainted with athletic affairs at the Wolverine institution, said if Illinois didn't want Smith he believed it would give Michigan a good chance to solve the perplexing football problem.

Curtis to Captain the Badgers.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Arthur Curtis was elected Captain of the baseball team at a meeting of the old players this afternoon. Curtis played first base on the varsity last spring, when he put up a steady game. Besides this, he has had plenty of athletic experience as tackle on the football team, and in high school athletics. Thirty-three candidates have reported for the baseball team and fifteen for the varsity crew. Among the candidates for the crew are six old varsity oarsmen.

SHARKEY WHIPS OLD MAN GODDARD

Easy Match for the Sailor in Philadelphia—Over in Four Rounds.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—Tom Sharkey and Joe Goddard, the barrier champion, met tonight in Suburban Hall in what was to be a 6-round bout. Goddard, however, was clearly outclassed and was saved in the middle of the fourth round from an almost certain knockout by his trainer, Jack Dougherty, throwing up the sponge.

Sharkey's appearance in the ring had warmed things for the veteran until defeat seemed to be due in the next blow, when Dougherty surrendered. Goddard was still anxious to fight and made a rush for Sharkey at the beginning of the second, and after a rapid exchange Goddard slipped to the floor, and, with Tom on top, came near rolling ingloriously through the ropes.

More than 4,000 persons witnessed the fight, and Sharkey was cheered as he took his corner, with Tom O'Rourke and Jack Fogarty by his side. Clever little George Dixon, who acted as one of the sailor's seconds, was also cheered. Goddard, too, came in for a welcome.

The veteran pugilist, John S. Clark, was the referee.

The first round was rather tame. Tom holding himself back. But one of his punches, a left on Goddard's jaw, was the only evidence of fight. The round ended in one of a series of clinches.

Sharkey opened the second round by rushing his man. He fought fast and furiously, and landed frequently on Goddard's body and face, and was especially effective with a number of short range blows. Goddard managed to land several times on the sailor, but did no damage. Toward the close of the round Joe was apparently evading punishment and conveniently slipped to the floor just before the bell.

The rushing tactics were repeated by the sailor in the next round, and Goddard tried to save himself by frequent clinches. A body blow at short range sent Goddard to grass. He took the full time toeing the scratch, and after some fiddling he again went down with an easy blow. Goddard was weak when the gong sounded.

One minute and ten seconds of the fourth round had passed when Goddard's trainer gave up the fight.

JEFFRIES' TURN TO NAME TERMS.

Brady Replies to Fitzsimmons' Challenge to Fight the Champion

New York, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Bob Fitzsimmons today made good his announcement of Monday that he would challenge Jim Jeffries for a match for the championship and deposit $5,000 as a forfeit. Fitz issued his challenge and deposited the money, making the proviso that Jeffries must cover it within a week. The ex-champion announced that while he preferred to meet the champion, his challenge was open to Sharkey, Corbett, McCoy, or any other man that wanted to cover the posted $5,000. Fitzsimmons stipulated that if Sharkey took up his defi he must be willing to make a big side bet and have the winner take the entire purse.

On being informed that Fitzsimmons had formally challenged Jeffries, William A. Brady, the champion's manager, said:

"Jeffries will fight Fitzsimmons just as soon as the latter wants him after he gets through with his engagement with Corbett. But I will not make any change in the conditions that I have heretofore named for a match between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons.

"When they fought last June for the championship Fitzsimmons received 65 per cent of the stake money, although he lost the fight. Jeffries will not make a match with Fitzsimmons unless he is guaranteed 65 per cent of the purse, win or lose.

"If Fitz is ready to agree to this proviso I will meet him and we will have little difficulty in arranging a match."

There may be another hitch in the consummation of the Jeffries-Corbett fight. Managers Brady and Considine agreed Monday that their men would fight May 10 before the Seaside Athletic club, Coney Island. But it appears they did not consult Tom O'Rourke, manager of the club, before arranging the dates between themselves. O'Rourke objects to this omission and intimated on Monday that the Seaside Athletic club might drop the fight altogether. William A. Brady explained his position today. "Jeffries and Corbett will fight at Coney Island on May 10, unless their present plans fall through," said Brady. "So far as Tom O'Rourke's statement is concerned, I thought Considine was authorized to speak for O'Rourke. I guess it won't take us long to fix everything to the satisfaction of the club and the fighters when we get together."

HORTON LAW SURE TO BE KILLED.

Repealing Measure Will Pass the New York Assembly Today.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The bill repealing the Horton boxing law will pass the Assembly tomorrow. The bill was passed to the third reading at today's session of the Assembly. There will be no opposition to it now. It will be sent to the Senate and be acted upon as speedily there as it has been in the Assembly.

The promoters of prize fighting in New York who succeeded in getting the amendment to the bill to have it take effect Sept. 1 instead of immediately have been boasting of their power and what they could do in the Assembly and Senate.

When the bill was taken up in the Assembly this morning an effort was made to strike out the amendment, and it looked as though the bill would go through as originally framed, but the protectors of the fight promoting crowd were on the desk and pleaded with Speaker Nixon to let the amendment remain. The Speaker finally agreed to do so.

Notes of the Boxers.

"Turkey Point" Billy Smith announces his willingness to meet any pugilist in the country at 118 pounds, weigh in at 5 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon he solicited Benny Yanger's manager for a match at this figure, but the latter insisted on 116 pounds at 3 o'clock, a figure which Smith does not care to make.

After much flickering it seems possible that George Byers, the colored middleweight, and Frank Childs, the local heavyweight, will at last come together. William Rattigan, representing Byers' manager, met Sam Summerfield, manager of the local man, and practically agreed to terms. The Fort Dearborn Athletic club will give the men 50 per cent of the gross gate receipts, which is to be divided 60 and 40 per cent. Summerfield agrees to give Byers the 60 per cent end of the purse if he is on his feet at the end of the sixth round. Childs, if he only outpoints his man, will get the decision, but in such case will get the short end of the purse.

Tickets for the Maher-Choynski fight will be placed on sale at the usual down-town resorts today. Many applications are coming in from out of town sporting men. The Second Regiment Armory, where the contest will be held, will make a fair ideal place for a boxing exhibition, as every spectator will be near enough to get a good view of the contestants. Maher will arrive tomorrow, accompanied by Peter Lowry, who has seconded and trained him for most of his important fights. Choynski got on the scales yesterday afternoon after a hard work at the Star Theater gymnasium and weighed about 165 pounds.

Manager Houseman yesterday wired Frank Erne, offering him a match with Terry McGovern before the National's Athletic association. He will give the contestants 50 per cent of the gross gate receipts and will guarantee that the purse is not less than $5,000. Should the match be made it would in all probability exceed the Santry-McGovern match in point of interest, and would surely be a great betting proposition. Coming in at the lightweight limit, Erne would have the advantage of a few pounds in weight. Just how many it is hard to say, as there are many that believe McGovern could come in at about 126 pounds. There is little doubt that McGovern would be willing to make the match, but Erne, who is an astute pugilist, may prefer not to endanger his championship honors in a short distance contest.

HOT SPRINGS SHOOTING TOURNEY.

Fred Gilbert the Most Successful in the First Day's Events.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 12.—The third annual national shooting tournament commenced today under the auspices of the Arkansas Gun club. There were ten events, eight at fifteen targets, $1.50 entrance, with $25 added, and two at twenty targets, $2 entrance, and $50 added. Division shooting was made on the Rose system. Fred Gilbert was in excellent form, breaking all but two of 160 targets. C. A. Young of Springfield, O., and Elmer Neal, with George W. Loomis and Mrs. W. T. Shattuck of Memphis, made excellent scores, and came within the money in every event. Tomorrow and Thursday the program will be repetitions of that today. Thursday C. E. De Long will undertake to defend the State championship emblem, and next Monday J. A. R. Elliott will endeavor to defeat F

TARRH
eads to
sumption.
runner of the
Fatal Disease.
s offensive features are
lmost unbearable, few
ware of the danger of
rh is the forerunner,
iably leads to Consump-
ing worse and worse
those who rely upon the
ent of sprays, washes,
mixtures find that it is
check the disease with
pplications which only
rface. The offensive
creases all the while,
eling of personal defile-
s deeper and deeper un-
question of a short time
s are affected.
rtance of the proper
n therefore be readily
But no good whatever
cted from local applica-
h treatment never did
and never will.
a severe case of Catarrh
hearing in one ear, and part
my nose sloughed off. I
treated with sprays and
h winter the disease seemed
r hold on me. I had finally
ncurable when I decided to
seemed to get right at the
ease, and cured me perma-
ve had no touch of Catarrh
SEPHINE POLHILL,
"Due West, S. C."
have had the first touch
of Catarrh will
save endless suf-
fering by taking
the right remedy
at the outset.
Others who have
for years sought
nd only disappointment
tment will find it wise
further time on sprays,
aling mixtures, etc.,
y temporary and cannot
from Consumption.
deep-seated blood dis-
S. is the only remedy
each the very bottom of
nd cure it permanently.
sent free by the Swift
pany, Atlanta, Ga.
BLUTE
SECURITY.
Genuine
arter's
Liver Pills.
Bear Signature of
Wood
Fac-simile Wrapper Below.
ld as easy
n again.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
CAPSULES MUST HAVE SIGNATURE
Vegetable
ICK HEADACHE.
&PERRINS'
SAUCE
he Original
ESTERSHIRE
's it
of Imitations
Sons, Agents, New York
FOR SPORTING NEWS.
RIBUNE

GRAIN MEN IN SESSION.

DISCUSS BUCKET-SHOPS AND UNIFORM COMMISSION RATE.

Delegations from Boards of Trade Meet at the Grand Pacific and Name Committees to Report Today—Effort to Exclude New York Consolidated Representatives Fails—Aims of the Conference—Small Shippers' Transportation Claims Are Discussed.

Delegates from thirteen grain exchanges in different cities met in executive session yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel at the invitation of the Chicago Board of Trade to discuss matters of interest and importance to them all. The chief objects, joint action on which was stated in the call as exceedingly desirable, were the adoption of concerted measures against bucket shops and of a uniform commission rule. The directors of the Chicago board are agitating the adoption of a rule making a minimum commission rate higher than those now given by most commission houses to their customers, and making a half rate for members only, to increase the value of memberships. To make the rule successful without running the risk of driving business to other exchanges it will be necessary for all principal exchanges to agree to the rule, in which event it is claimed the rule will work benefit to the members of all legitimate exchanges. Joint action in the matter of fighting bucket shops and securing legislation against them would be important in keeping business from being driven to bucket shops by the adoption of a commission rule with higher rates.

Makeup of the Convention.

The convention organized with the selection of C. L. Raymond of Chicago as chairman and George H. Morgan, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, as secretary. The committee reported all the credentials regular and the delegates were seated, as follows:

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—W. S. Warren, R. S. Lyon, H. F. Dousman, L. W. Bodman, A. M. Day, W. S. Jackson, J. H. Milne, R. G. Chandler, W. H. Chadwick, P. B. Weare, C. L. Raymond.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE—William H. Hamilton, D. M. Van Vliet, Frank I. Maguire, John Valiant, John J. D. Trenor, Daniel F. Engs, H. A. Day.

PEORIA BOARD OF TRADE—R. C. Grier.

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE—I. S. Gordon, F. P. Rush, Edgar H. Evans.

DETROIT BOARD OF TRADE—William Carson.

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE—Joseph Bookwalter, H. C. Reed.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE—L. V. De Forest, M. E. De Agnero, Thomas H. McGrath, M. H. Wagner.

TOLEDO PRODUCE EXCHANGE—W. H. Morehouse, F. J. King.

PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE—W. I. Austin, E. A. Masten, George L. McFarlane, Charles P. Walker.

DULUTH BOARD OF TRADE—George Spencer, G. G. Barnum.

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—F. H. Magdeburg, Wallace M. Bell, G. H. D. Johnson, Alexander Schmidt.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Fred C. Orthwein, H. F. Langenberg, R. P. Annan, Bert H. Lang, R. F. Walker, George H. Morgan.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—C. M. Harrington, E. S. Woodworth.

Tries to Exclude Consolidated.

After the committee had reported Mr. Trenor of the New York Produce Exchange moved that the delegates from the New York Consolidated Exchange should not be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the convention on the ground that it was not properly a commercial body. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Lyon, former President of the Chicago board, offered a resolution for the appointment of three committees, composed of one member from each exchange represented, one committee to consider the matter of a uniform commission rule and report the result of their deliberations at the next session; a committee on bucket-shops and bucket-shop legislation; and a committee on collateral subjects. The Chicago board, he stated, was anxious only to take some action for the general good of the commercial public. The resolution was adopted.

The committees at once went into executive session and will report to the full convention, if able to conclude their labors, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Among the subjects discussed by the Committee on Collateral Matters were the transportation question, which is now vexing the local board, through the demands of small shippers that something be done to prevent railroads giving special and secret rates to large shippers, the matter of stopping privileged trading and that of doing away with the trade in distant futures, and confining it to near-by months.

Banquet in the Evening.

The delegates were the guests of the Chicago Board of Trade at an informal dinner at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. There were no formal speeches, but after the coffee and cigars President Warren called upon the representatives of each of the several organizations, who discussed the situation. All the different speakers agreed as to the necessity of concerted action against bucket-shops as well as a uniformity of commission rates. About fifty were present.

Open Letter to J. P. Morgan.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Trade has sent an open letter to J. Pierpont Morgan, as "the foremost representative of the financial railroad interests," calling his attention to violations of the interstate commerce law on the part of the railroads, and asking him to use his influence in remedying them. The letter declares that the railroads of the country are making rates of 12 and 17 cents per hundredweight on grain shipped from Chicago to New York by certain elevator companies, and charging the general public rates of 20 and 22 cents per hundredweight. In the letter the point is made that the Interstate Commerce commission has declared that transportation is a service, and not a commodity, and that the public has a right to demand it at fixed rates. According to the communication the business of Chicago merchants is being ruined by the favoritism shown. The letter is signed by a committee of ten, of which John S. Carpenter is chairman.

ELEVATOR FALLS NINE FLOORS.

Cage in the Caxton Building Drops and Four Men Miraculously Escape Serious Injury or Death.

A freight elevator in the Caxton Building, 324 Dearborn street, fell from the ninth floor to the ground at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and was wrecked in the steel trap at the bottom. Four men in the car were injured. They were:

Barker, Edward, expressman, 1200 Forty-first court; three scalp wounds and badly bruised on body; removed to his residence.

Kramer, Carl, salesman, 2436 Indiana avenue; right knee crushed, right hip bruised; removed to his residence.

Stienberg, Arey, operator of elevator, 64 East Chicago avenue; hand lacerated and bruises on body.

Wardenburg, William, pressfeeder, 547 Wells street; slightly bruised on body.

The elevator descended at not much greater than its ordinary speed, and the safety appliances, which work only when the cage makes a rapid descent, were of no avail. The escape of the four men from death was almost miraculous, the cable unwinding and falling through the roof of the car. The accident was caused by the breaking of a stud bolt on the cable drum.

PETER BIEWER UNDER ARREST.

Ex-Alderman, Charged with Embezzlement, Surrenders to Police—He Is Released on Bail.

Peter Biewer, ex-Alderman of the Tenth Ward, who has been a fugitive from justice for a month, surrendered at the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday. He was charged with the embezzlement of $1,000 from Stein & Co., by whom he was employed as an agent. He was released on $2,000 bonds, which were signed by John Cullerton and Attorney John Coburn. The latter said Biewer had not been away from Chicago, but had been confined in a hospital, suffering from a broken arm. He said the firm had made no settlement with Biewer in nine months and that an accounting probably would show Biewer was their creditor. Police say Biewer injured his arm two days ago, by hitting a man who referred to his shortage.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stein—Trial call 2468, 240, 2852, 55. On hearing, 496. Decisions, 1058, 1254.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 1500, 1397, 1509, 1602, 1699, 1619, 1614, 1615, 1702, 1703, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1754, 1033, 1035, 1034, 1407, 1412, 380, 2255. On trial, 3241.

Judge Garver—Trial call 6882, 7098, 7164, 7198, 7204, 7281, 7292, 7336, 7512, 7600%. On hearing, 7069.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call 155, 183, 2819, 1401, 1327, 1967. On hearing, 1807.

Judge Donnelly—Trial call 2299, 2942, 3402, 3434, 3468. On hearing, 11052.

Judge Ball—Trial call 2255, 2017, 2327, 3239, 2230, 3001, 2939, 2336, 2340, 4489, 4490.

Judge Tuley—Trial call 5725, 5759, 5849, 4567, 5833, 5736, 5690. On hearing, 5781.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 4253, 1906, 4833, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4853. On trial, 4343.

Judge Gibbons—On hearing, 5811.

Judge Burke—Trial call 1189, 2460, 9813. On hearing, 10080.

Judge Tuthill—Motions, 21878, 21879, 190348. On hearing, 1859.

Judge Holdom—Trial call 5227, 2041, 4964, 5667, 2772, 5232, 5328, 2240, 5156, 5704, 790, 1556, 4605, 59-3. On trial, 3882.

Judge Smith—Trial call 6689, 3084, 6614, 6625, 169381, 6735, 6746. On trial, 6427.

Judge Neely—On hearing, 2591.

Judge Clifford—Trial call 7291, 7140, 2080, 6730, 7703, 7714, 7723, 7791, 7848, 7559, 7653, 7680, 7870, 4252, 8398, 5045, 5752, 77. On hearing, 6828.

Judge Lovett—City special assessment calendar. Legal objections. Trial call 20644, 23058, 23852, 23999, 23999, 24001, 24002, 24004, 24005, 24009.

Judge Goodnow—Trial call 15262, 13221, 15325, 17770, 17966, 17002.

Judge Dunne—Trial call 11183, 665, 4792, 174700, 9022, 9340. On hearing, 7584.

Judge Stough—Trial call 1579, 1607, 1667, 112, 474, 1673, 4494, 1675, 1676, 1678, 1761, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1769, 1771. On hearing, 1585.

Judge Gary—Trial call 5096, 1878, 1882, 1969, 1982, 2064. On hearing, 1870.

Judge Bishop—Trial call 101339, 5727, 5760, 5827, 5862, 5884, 5895, 1633.

Judge Batten—Probate Court—10:30 a. m., estate of Hermaa W. Gerlach; estate of Frances McClanathan; estate of Thomas McEldowney; estate of Geo. Patton; estate of Robert A. Perking; estate of Claes W. Peterson; estate of Richard Prendergast; estate of Robert L. Rea; estate of Marie Rozek; estate of Michael A. Rorke. At 2:15 p. m., estate of Eben F. Reynolds; estate of Patrick Slavin; estate of Anna Marie Stahl; estate of Kaspar G. Schmidt; estate of Geo. Springer; estate of Henry Saltau; estate of Patrick Walsh.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States Circuit Court—25397 on trial; 25076, 25106.

Decides Luetgert Factory Suit.

Judge Shepard of the Branch Appellate Court yesterday affirmed the decree of the Superior Court giving Mrs. Ellen Tuohy as holder of a mortgage of $30,000 a first lien on the premises occupied by the A. L. Luetgert sausage factory, 001-029 Diversey street. The ruling was made in the course of foreclosure proceedings, the contest being principally between two claimants who each held a mortgage against the property, each seeking to be declared the prior claimant. Mrs. Lina Fischer, who, through E. S. Dreyer & Co., loaned Luetgert $20,000 in November, 1892, is contesting Mrs. Tuohy's claim. The Tuohy loan of $30,000 was made at nearly the same time. After a long hearing the Superior Court sustained the Tuohy claim to a prior lien on lot 1, where the factory building is, and gave Mrs. Fischer a first lien on lot 2.

In affirming the judgment of the Superior Court which in 1898 awarded a verdict of $1,500 damages to Charles W. Williams against the West Chicago Street railway company, Judge Freeman of the Branch Appellate Court said: "It is the duty of the gripman operating a cable car in crowded city streets to employ all reasonable means to avoid accidents of this kind and to respect the equal rights of others to the use of the public streets." Williams was a passenger on a South Halsted street grip car on the night of Aug. 26, 1897. The car ran into a heavily loaded beer wagon and the impact of the collision forced one of the horses over the guard rail of the grip car, striking Williams.

Judges Horton, Freeman, and Shepard of the Branch Appellate Court announced in all fourteen opinions. Seven sustain the orders of the lower courts. The cases disposed of were:

8387—Lina Fischer vs. Ellen Tuohy et al.; affirmed.

8393—Andrew Peterson, for the use of the Masonic Building, Loan, and Savings association, vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company; reversed and remanded with directions.

8402—McArthur Brothers Company vs. August F. Nordstrom; reversed and remanded.

8404—C. G. Parsley vs. C. Halloran; reversed and remanded.

8410—George F. Victor et al. vs. Harry Swisky et al.; affirmed.

8414—Kingsville Preserving Company vs. August Frank; reversed and remanded.

8416—August H. Wehrheim vs. The Thiel Detective Service Company; affirmed.

8421—Andrew Gooden et al. vs. John Vinke et al.; affirmed in part and reversed in part with directions.

8427—West Chicago Street Railroad Company vs. Charles W. Williams; affirmed.

8430—Eleanor Hutchinson vs. Francis E. Crosrkin; reversed and remanded with directions.

8432—Charles S. Young vs. Wells Glass Company; affirmed.

8436—D. J. Downey vs. E. J. Abel; affirmed.

8444—J. Russell Jones and Elizabeth Jones vs. The Carey-Lombard Lumber Company; reversed and remanded with directions.

8456—Webster Manufacturing Company vs. Adam Nisbett; reversed and remanded.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Henry B. and Henry E. Mason, surviving members of the old law firm of Mason Bros., yesterday had their large schedule of debts annulled by order of Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court. Their liabilities amounted to $400,000, while their assets were placed at $790,000, consisting principally of incumbered real estate. Another large schedule was that of Frederick F. Bischoff, President of the Statler-Bischoff company. His debts amounted to $248,909 and his assets to $144,751. The court's order also included William T. Wightman, the former partner of George Ehlen. Paul Blackmar was relieved of debts amounting to $51,126, and Anna Millar, former business manager for the Chicago Orchestra, of $7,500. The list of discharges included the following: Lucien H. Green, Charles B. Bjorgrens, Thomas Middleton, S. S. Graves Jr., C. L. S. Hall, J. G. Drake, H. B. Mason, H. E. Mason, Jacob Kubelsky, J. G. Weisenberg, Moses Spafford, E. C. Erikson, F. E. Erikson, James E. Casey, William Kemler, H. J. Berger, Grace Hardesty, C. B. Haynes, F. W. Kitsch, Clarence Branlik, Philip Moshelk, W. B. Sloane, Isaiah Laing, Edwin Collins, Ignas Gelsa, Anton Martin, F. T. Proctor, Leonard P. Farrell, F. I. Elarton, Joseph Schlenker, G. E. Palm, Thomas Blake, Stephen Crowe, C. D. Davis & Co., Frank Blackledge, J. L. Reid, C. A. Wegner, Orin D. Nelson, Bryan Conway, Ambrose Launge, F. F. Bischoff, W. J. Girling, Arnold R. Hasenclever, Emanuel and Hulda Kohn, Ivan Dalgard, August F. Melter, Andrew M. Carlson, James G. Brittain, J. H. Wilcox, James Donovan, Anna Millar, Samuel Underdenstock Jr., H. E. Mills, Alexander Gibson, Louis Neuberg, Charles A. Roife, Alexander Hamilton, Philip Arnhold, James W. Smith, Kalt Stacey, Loyal O. Hensel, C. F. Hall, Hans Nielsen, J. C. Lynch, Harrison Ford, Fred McClenathan, Edmund Dikeman, Lloyd J. Ross, Peter Lutsch, Melvin J. Keeler, Lehman Picard, J. C. Beatty, W. C. Matthews, A. S. Halperin, W. E. Guilford, Rollin Holman, Dr. Benjamin Brown, S. H. Griffin, Paul Blackmar, T. L. Pearce, H. J. Garrison, Benjamin Barnett, D. W. Archer, Joseph Varly, Annie R. Smith, W. T. Wightman, J. P. McGannity, Oscar O'Sell, Fred A. Emery, L. A. Trezise, F. P. Rack, Max Stepner, Montague Pringle, Steward Powers, G. A. Lorents, Jacob B. and Edward Yost, Kate Yost, Charles Alstrom, Mark Engel, Elizabeth Montgomery, Matthew White, Charles E. Davis, Eugene C. Race, Hobart Hall, Amos E. Tappan, H. C. Mackey, Bertha Tucker, Philip L. Goodman, Henry L. Mills, Jack Smittman.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2903—Bernhardt Reibel; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; W. H. Sisson, atty.

2904—J. W. Miller; liabilities, $7,600; no assets; J. F. Hall, atty.

2905—Gustavus Baumer; liabilities, $800; no assets; G. T. Webster, atty.

2906—Domenico Avallone; liabilities, $15,900; no assets; Denie & O'Donnell, attys.

2907—Falter & Steidinger; liabilities, $3,700; no assets; J. E. Langworthy, atty.

2908—Rudolph Pohle; liabilities, $34,600; no assets; C. R. Caster, atty.

2909—Rose E. Rolfe; liabilities, $1,200; no assets; Leonards & Austin, attys.

2910—F. C. Winrode; liabilities, $7,700; no assets; same attys.

2911—Petn. of Butler Paper Co. et al. to have Umbdenstock Co. decl. bankr.; claims, $8001. Banks, Wood & Bangs, attys.

2912—Friedman & Weintraub, in vol. bankr.; liabilities, $1,200; no assets; W. O. Kraft, atty.

2913—Louis Kuntzman; liabilities, $7,400; assets, $5,500; J. W. Dyam, atty.

2914—Nellie Downer; liabilities, $900; no assets; Meek, Meek, Cochrane & Munsell, attys.

2915—M. Bates Iott; liabilities, $4,400; no assets; Beach & Beach, attys.

2916—John Spivok; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; Roman Lewis, atty.

2917—Robert Greer; liabilities, $45,900; no assets; E. C. Westword, atty.

2918—Otto E. Weber; liabilities, $140,600; assets, $80,900; Pinney & Oer, attys.

2919—Georne A. Jewett; liabilities, $18,400; no assets; C. A. Arnold, atty.

2920—Charles Wiener; liabilities, $4,200; no assets; same atty.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—178354—Zuyanna Waniak vs. City; plff. remts. $1,000; judgt. on ver., $4,000.

Judge Chytraus—204116—Abner Tayler vs. Chas. W. Colehaser; by defl., $901.50.—204268—William H. Luthardt vs. City; on ver., fdg., $1,204.67; appl.—197733—Joseph Schack vs. Fredericke Wolmke; on ver., $1,500.—201636—Pfote Maddzack vs. Demitro Friedlander et al.; by defts., $700 and spcl. exn.—204524—Eva Malkow vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver. $165; satfd.

Judge Ball—195379—Maud L. Trebt vs. C. & P. S. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $75; satfd.—178135—Albert Baxter vs. Dion Geraldine; on ver., $25,000.

Judge Holdom—204526—Joseph Maloney vs. Merchants' Trans. Co.; on ver., $200; satfd.

Judge Stough—192548—Michael McDonald vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. plff. withdrawn; judgt. on ver., $100.

Judge Bishop—203779—Norah Cancannon vs. Crane Co.; on fdg., $850; satfd.—197649—Stella W. Pyott vs. John G. Earle et al.; on ver., $1,046.08.

Judge Dunne—104777—Frank T. Kinnare vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; mo. n. t. ovrid.; judgt. on ver., $5,000; appl.—189126—Elizabeth Ritcher vs. City; on fdg. for plff., $1,000.

Judge Haney—204211—Wm. Gordon vs. C. U. T. Co.; on ver., $200; satfd.

Judge Gibbons—165374—Virginia Lawless vs. City; on fdg., $1,000.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—2018—Hambleton vs. Boyd; dec. sale.—2340—Otis vs. Devlin; dec. sale.—3224—Hesse vs. Beese; dec. appr. comrs.

Judge Chetlain—981—C. M. M. Co. vs. Borgiani; dec.—196303—Reichwald vs. Reichwald; fnl. dec.—2259—Prussing vs. Sullivan; dec.

Judge Tuley—203041—Campbell vs. Campbell; dec. div.

Judge Garver—10100—Brown vs. Brown; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—174183—Fitch vs. Miller; dec.

Judge Clifford—10168—Burley vs. Johnson; defl. of certn. defts.; dec. sale.

Judge Dunne—4534—Sanderson vs. Edwards; dec. appl.—10798—Sturtevant vs. Le Suer; dec. sale.—10667—Same vs. Same; same.—4474—Trude vs. Culbert; def. dec.—7525—Same vs. Wilson; def. dec.—11161—Austin vs. Frink; dec.

Judge Haney—10068—Braun vs. Anderson; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—6075—Merz vs. Merz; dec. div.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

TRAFFIC OFFICIALS REPORT EASTBOUND RATES RESTORED.

Declare at Their Meeting That the Belt and Terminal Lines Are to Blame for Demoralization—Urge Change of Methods in Vain—Mardi Gras Agreement Is Broken—Roads Order Many New Freight Cars—Other Traffic Matters.

Traffic officials of the east-bound roads held a meeting at the Central Freight association rooms in this city yesterday to consider the demoralization in flour and grain rates to the seaboard. All the lines claimed to have restored rates on Monday, but that it would be a week or more before all the freight secured at cut rates could be disposed of. An effort was made to throw the blame for the cutting on the Chicago Belt and Terminal lines. These lines, it is claimed, are being used as catspaws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for dishonest shippers. The proportion of the through rate they are entitled to for their share of the work, it is claimed, is used for rate-cutting purposes. It is generally understood, however, that these lines get full remuneration from their Eastern connections. Efforts were made to prevail upon these lines to accept a fixed charge instead of a proportion of the through rate. The Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road (outer belt) refused, as it considered itself more than a terminal road. The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, Chicago Junction railway, and Western Indiana belt did not feel inclined to give up the advantage the present arrangement affords them.

Mardi Gras Compact Broken.

The agreement not to sell tickets at reduced rates for the Mardi Gras at New Orleans from Chicago via Cincinnati and Louisville has gone to pieces. The Queen and Crescent road is said to be responsible for the trouble. It claimed that tickets at a one-fare rate were being sold over its line by its northern connections and consequently all the other lines announced that they would make reduced rates. This action, it is claimed, may cause demoralization in regular rates to points in the South. The Illinois Central has taken action also that will interfere with the enforcement of the rules governing the sale of Mardi Gras tickets. It caused to be submitted to a vote of the roads a proposition to make a round-trip rate of $36.75 from Omaha to New Orleans for this event. This proposition will be defeated, but it will give the Illinois Central the desired opportunity to take independent action in the matter.

Many Freight Cars Ordered.

Orders were given last week for the construction of over 17,000 new freight cars. The orders came from seven different roads. The Baltimore and Ohio has decided to increase its rolling stock by the additionof 5,000 steel cars and 4,500 wooden cars. The Great Northern has ordered fifty ore cars of 100,000 pounds capacity, and a number of other roads will order steel cars. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf soon will have 12,000 cars delivered. The new equipment will consist of 500 box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, 200 furniture cars, 300 stock, and 300 flat cars.

Against Live Stock Passes.

The Kansas Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding the act of the Legislature requiring railroads to furnish free transportation to shippers of live stock unconstitutional. In its decision the court says:

This is a deprivation of property without due process of law, and a denial of the equal protection of the laws, and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

The railroads have furnished shippers of one carload free transportation to market, the shippers paying their fare home. For two carloads or more the shipper is carried free both ways. This is the rule which has been observed for years, and is now in force. The Populist Legislature of 1897 passed the law declared unconstitutional. It provided that shippers of one carload should be carried free both ways.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Definitions of Art and Music.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your editorial in today's Tribune, "Art as a Means of Expression," is not Mr. W. J. Stillman's definition of art, "Art is the harmonic expression of human emotion and character," on the same artistic line of Mr. Herbert Spencer's definition of music, in which he says, "Music is but an idealization of the natural language of emotion"?

A. N. SMITH.

Saloons Without Licenses.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your article of several Sundays ago on liquor licenses noted with interest. I am glad to see at least one paper not afraid to publish such a list as you had, and if the newspapers would only publish more on these subjects I think it would be for the betterment of both the paper and the public. As my vocation brings me in daily contact with the saloon trade I naturally noticed the effect of your article on some of the saloonkeepers without a license. I am pleased to say several have been stirred up by your article and have since taken out their license. Others, whom I know for a certainty are well able to pay, have no license, so the excuse of nursing offered by Mayor Harrison does not apply to all cases. If, as he says, payments are all guaranteed by wholesale liquor men and brewers why not let them advance the money, which is only business? This nursing business is all right in politics, but only a detriment to the saloonkeeper and the public, as no man can do a legitimate business without capital.

Keep up the good work and let us know what the city does with its money.

FRIEND OF THE SALOONKEEPER.

Against Premature Applauder.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Through your valuable columns I would like to suggest to the Alderman who succeeded in abolishing "the high hat" from the theaters, to exert his influence in abolishing a nuisance a thousand times more obnoxious, "the premature applauder." I cannot speak too strongly against the few "idiots," who consider it their bounden duty to start a vigorous hand-clapping after every other word spoken by an actor, thereby ruining what might have been an effective climax for the more intelligent portion of the audience. I admit that one act is sometimes composed of several climaxes, as it were, calling forth the full capabilities of the actor and thereby meriting the unstinted applause of the audience, but since the "idiots" do not seem to understand when to applaud I think the only remedy to be suggested is to pass a law prohibiting applause of any kind until the curtain has fallen upon the final scene of that act. This order of things I am sure would be appreciated by the actor and intelligent audience alike and certainly would be no detriment to the "idiot."

A CONSTANT THEATER PATRON.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire insurance rates are still under discussion and efforts probably will be made at the adjourned meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association tomorrow to advance them from 15 to 20 per cent. New York managers and others interested are bringing pressure to bear on Chicago representatives for an advance.

Burglary insurance on stores was given a sharp advance on Jan. 12, but no change has been made in the schedule since then, as rumored yesterday. Dwellings, which constitute 80 per cent of this class of business, continue to remain at $1.50 on $100.

The Governing committee of the Western union has discontinued its Friday sessions and now meets only on Tuesday of each week.

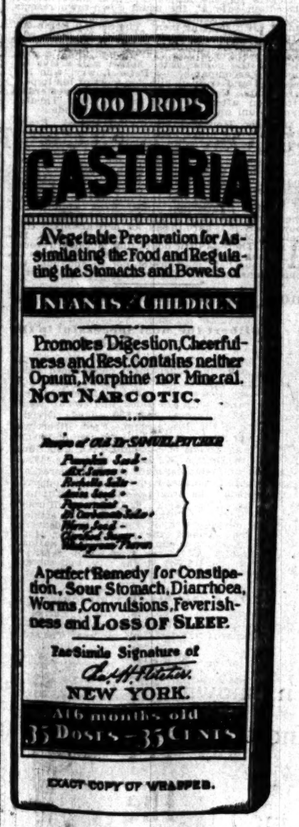
The Chicago Life Underwriters' association will hold its annual election of officers at the Chicago Athletic club tomorrow evening. A banquet will be given.

The annual report of State Superintendent of Insurance Van Cleave on fire and marine insurance companies for 1899 is now in the hands of the printers and will be issued shortly.

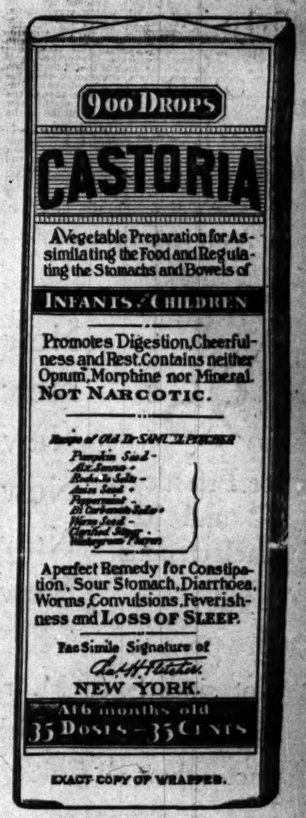
National Secretary Frank F. Holmes has received a letter from Secretary Elliott of the Kansas Association of Local Fire Agents stating that the recent convention passed a resolution commending the National association for its good work in bringing the big rate war at Topeka last year to a close.

The Court of Appeals at Kansas City has given an interesting decision in an accident policy case. Charles Van Cleave, a brakeman on the Santa Fé road, was killed in a railway accident. He carried a policy in the Union Casualty and Surety company, made payable to a young woman, whom he represented to be his wife. Investigation proved that the woman was married to some one else. The court held the woman had no legal claim, but awarded the dead man's mother the amount of the policy under a contract made with an adjuster and which required that a quit claim should be obtained from the original beneficiary. This release was duly secured.

GENUINE
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.



THE MANUFACTURERS of Castoria have been compelled to spend thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting Castoria. This counterfeiting is a crime, not only against the proprietors of Castoria but against the growing generation. Mothers should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher if they would guard the health of their children. Parents, and mothers in particular, ought to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



In Use for Over Thirty Years.
THE GENUINE
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.

95c for Priestley's $2 and $2½ silk finish black crepons.

Bring in samples of those "$2 and $2½ silk finish crepons for $1.25," so loudly heralded by competing shops, and *crepon headquarters* will match them—quality for quality—pattern for pattern—for 95c.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Bring in samples of those "worth $5" black silk and wool Paris crepons so copiously quoted in other "ads," and *crepon headquarters* will match them quality for quality, pattern for pattern—$1.85

$1.85 for finest $4 silk and wool black crepons.

$1.85 for real $4 silk-and-wool Paris black crepons.

95c for real $2.50 "silk finish" Priestley black crepons.

That black crepon commotion increasing as the sale progresses—as clever shoppers and correct dressers compare *these* chic styles and *these* peerless prices with the mediocre selling and showing of *other* shops.

S. & M.'s well known trade relations with B. Priestley & Co., the world's foremost black goods weavers, compels recognition of S. & M.'s black goods paramountcy for Chicago. Thus it is that only at S. & M.'s—Chicago's distributing center for Priestley's famous fabrics—could such a tremendous transaction occur.

The greatest black crepon gathering in Chicago—the largest black goods department in Chicago—the only north day light black goods section in Chicago. Comparisons are convincing. Certainly not one of Chicago's clever shoppers will buy a yard of crepon without first making comparisons.

Crepon agitation, crepon success began here—will remain here—selling for 95c real Priestley silk finish English black mohair crepons—as good and better than competing shops' "$2½ crepons"—will easily maintain the S. & M. crepon supremacy.

Thousands of yards of Priestley's celebrated black crepons—known the world over as the best fabric—best dye—best finish—rich and lustrous—shown on "the varnished board"—for 95c—a better grade—better finish—better in *every* way than those of questionable origin quoted elsewhere as "worth $2.00 and $2.50" and sold at a much higher price.

A phenomenal purchase of the finest silk and wool Paris black crepons—"the" trade triumph of the new century. A grand gathering of everything new and novel—everything rich and *right* in the crepon kingdom. More silk-and-wool crepons—more correct patterns at this one price—$1.85—than shown elsewhere—*anywhere*—at all prices.

95c for Priestley's $2 and $2½ black crepons.

New 1900 silk finish black brocatelle crepons.
New 1900 silk finish black lizard crepons.
New 1900 silk finish black souffle crepons.
New 1900 silk finish black poudre crepons.
New 1900 silk finish black crackle crepons.
New 1900 silk finish black pebble crepons.

$1.85 for real $4 silk and wool black crepons.

New 1900 silk and wool black fluted crepons,
New 1900 silk and wool black ribbed crepons,
New 1900 silk and wool black puckered crepons,
New 1900 silk and wool black blistered crepons,
New 1900 silk and wool black tufted crepons,
New 1900 silk and wool blk. grenadine crepons.

Not since S. & M. revived the popularity of black crepons has been shown such variety—nor such values. Here are more crepons—in stock and under contract—than all Chicago combined owns. It's unquestionably—unqualifiedly—the most important single black crepon transaction of the decade—and the most important offering, considering the reliability of the fabrics, the freshness of the styles, the perfection of the weaves, and the altogether unprecedented prices at which they are now quoted.

Chicago's "crepon craze" found its inception *here*—at crepon headquarters. It was the result of months' of research through the world's crepon centers—of tremendous transactions—of placing heavy orders before Dame Fashion smiled so favorably on them. It received fresh impetus—a climax—with this phenomenal purchase—and the best evidence of its success is the several "camp followers" traveling in its wake, seeking to traffic on the prestige and popularity it has created. But none—who make comparisons—will be decoyed.

Thousands of sample and exhibition pieces—going on sale as they arrive from B. P. & Co.'s numerous agencies throughout America and Europe—embracing the entire collection produced by these celebrated looms—and aggregating more styles than all Chicago shops combined can show. Today the third shipment goes on sale at the same prices—the same values—that created such a commotion last week—95c and $1.85 for the *best* of crepons—actually made to sell at from $2 to $4 per yard. *Mail orders filled.*

95c for Priestley's $2 and $2½ silk finish black crepons.

$1.85 for $4 silk and wool black crepons.

$1.85
for
finest
$4
silk and
wool black
crepons.

epons.

hoppers

crepon success
ain here—selling
silk finish English
as good and bet-
s' "$2½ crepons"
the S. & M. cre-

on occur.

nest silk
riumph of
verything
ght in the
crepons—
—$1.85—
rices.

$1.85

or real $4 silk
nd wool black
repons.

adquarters. It
on centers—of
Fashion smiled
with this phe-
several "camp
and popularity
ed.

m B. P.
e entire

$1.85
for $4
silk and wool
black crepons.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NO HOPE FOR SUBSIDY BILL.

Hanna-Payne Measure Fostering Shipping Will Not Be Pressed.

M'KINLEY DROPS A HINT.

Believes It Would Be Bad Politics—Objections to Ohio Senator's Name.

MOVE FOR PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.

There is no longer any doubt the Hanna-Payne subsidy shipping bill is dead. The Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine will report the Frye and Hanna-Payne bills back to the Senate and House, but no attempt will be made to push either through at this session. The President has intimated to the leaders in Congress this measure should not be pushed at the present time.

Hanna-Payne Subsidy Shipping Bill Is Dead.

It cannot be denied the connection of the name of Senator Hanna with the subsidy bill has done much to make enemies for it. Aside from this, there are bad features in it which many Republicans declare should be eliminated. They threaten to do everything in their power to defeat the bill if the objectionable features are not removed, but as it has practically been decided to sidetrack the bill these members will not be called upon to make a fight.

The chief objection is that it gives a subsidy to concerns like the Standard Oil company and J. J. Hill, who own a fleet of ships plying between San Francisco and the Orient. No one will have the temerity to say the Standard Oil company is in need of financial assistance, and the same is true of the company controlled by J. J. Hill, which has just ordered ten first-class steel steamers to be added to the fleet already in existence.

In fact, Mr. Hill is on record as saying he did not favor a subsidy, his reasons probably being competitors would enter the field against him if they were aided by a subsidy.

President McKinley's intimation that the subsidy bill should not be pushed is not the only reason why it will be sidetracked. General Grosvenor, who introduced the measure in the House, and who has been working hard to get it through, has been told by a number of his Republican colleagues it would not be good politics to push it at this time. He was also told the linking of Senator Hanna's name to the bill has done it more harm than good.

Republicans Protest Against the Bill.

General Grosvenor saw Senator Hanna and told him exactly what had occurred. It was agreed that Senator Hanna would have nothing more to do with it, but the whole matter should be turned over to Senator McMillan of Michigan, who would decide what course to pursue. Senator McMillan is considered one of the best politicians in the Senate, and he is also the ranking member of the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Frye is chairman. This practically makes the Michigan man chairman of the committee, as the most of Senator Frye's time is consumed in presiding over the Senate.

The Hanna-Payne bill and the one fathered by Frye, while different in some respects, are practically identical. After a conference between Frye and Hanna it was decided Senator McMillan should look over the two measures and decide as to the wisdom of considering them at this session. The Michigan man studied the two bills carefully, and it is said he reported to Senator Frye there were many bad features in them and it would not be a good political move to consider the bills at this session.

Senator Frye was somewhat disappointed at the report made by Senator McMillan, but, notwithstanding this, he was willing to abide by the decision. Tomorrow the Senate Commerce committee will have a meeting, and it may send the Frye bill back to the Senate with a favorable report. If this is done it will be only as a courtesy to the Senator from Maine, who has been working earnestly for the subsidy.

May Report Frye Bill Favorably.

Today the House Committee on Merchant Marine held a meeting at which it was intended to take up the Hanna-Payne bill. This was not done, however, and no reason is given for the failure. At the next meeting of this committee, however, the subsidy will be considered, and it may or may not be decided to report it to the House at that meeting. This will be done later, however, but as in the case of the Senate measure the action will be taken as an act of courtesy to General Grosvenor, who is firmly committed to the bill.

Notwithstanding both measures will be reported favorably they will be permitted to remain on the calendar for the rest of the session. As a further evidence that a subsidy bill will not be passed this winter its title does not appear on the list of bills which will be considered by the Republicans in caucus tomorrow. This caucus was called for the purpose of deciding just what legislation will be taken up this session.

One of the bitterest fights waged during this Congress was settled this afternoon when the House Committee on Interstate Commerce decided to report in favor of constructing a Pacific cable by private ownership with a government subsidy for twenty years. Representative Corliss of Michigan, a member of the committee, is an earnest advocate of the scheme proposing government ownership, and he and his friends have made a strong fight for his measure.

Will Report Favoring Private Pacific Cable.

The committee rejected his proposition by a vote of 5 to 5, Representative Mann of Chicago voting with the majority.

As agreed on, the measure is practically what is known as the Sherman bill, which authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not more than $400,000 a year for twenty years for the transmission of government messages from the Pacific coast to Honolulu, Guam Manila, Hongkong, and points in Japan as the contractor, with the approval of the government of Japan, may select.

Notwithstanding the action of the committee there is a strong sentiment in the House in favor of government ownership of the cable. Mr. Corliss, together with those who favor government ownership, undoubtedly will continue his fight, for his scheme when the bill is taken up in the House. This action probably will delay the passage of a Pacific cable law.

Today Senator Cullom presented a petition from the Illinois Humane society praying for the favorable consideration of the bill for the prevention of vivisection in the District of Columbia. It is signed by John G. Shortall, President; Marshall Field, L. L. Mills, and other officers of the society.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner this evening Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. White, Lady Bromley, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Wallach, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Josephine Patten, General Stone, Miss Riddles, Mr. Rogestvenski, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. Becker, and Señor Luiz Paz.

The Lighthouse board is anxious to conduct some experiments with wireless telegraphy. Members of the board watched with interest the developments of the use of the wireless telegraphy in Europe and the experiments made in this country with it. The project is to establish either wireless telegraphy or telephony, or both, between certain light vessels and certain lighthouses as may be found most desirable.

Wants to Try Wireless Telegraphy at Lighthouses.

The experts have estimated that $25,000 may be judiciously expended during the coming year. The Lighthouse board has maintained wireless telephonic communication with a cable at the bottom of the ocean and a light vessel, and thence with a shore station, but this work was abandoned for lack of funds for its maintenance.

The board will expend a large amount of money also in the maintenance of the lights in the Porto Rican lighthouse establishment. It is planned to expend $50,000 during the next fiscal year, this being an increase of $5,000 over the amount which is being laid out for this year. It will require $25,000 to maintain lights in the Hawaiian establishment. This has proven an important branch of the work, and it will be necessary to allot nearly $100,000 annually for keeping up these aids to navigation in our newly acquired possessions.

Manufacturers and merchants throughout the country are still urging the passage of Senator Cullom's bill giving more power to the Interstate Commerce commission. The South, which bitterly complains of the discrimination of the railroads, is now being heard from. This afternoon Senator Cullom received a long petition from the leading merchants of Gaffney, S. C., urging the adoption of the Cullom bill.

Urge Passage of Cullom's Commerce Bill.

In substance it says the general features of the bill are for the best interests of the country, and that the Interstate Commerce commission should be given enlarged powers required for the protection of shippers against discrimination, leading to fair, just, and equitable freight rates to be enjoyed by all sections of the country. At present certain localities suffer from arbitrary and reckless discrimination of freight rates.

To give the Interstate Commerce commission the needful authority to correct discriminations when they exist is a step forward in attaining the end desired under the constitution—that all sections of the country enjoy the same possibilities of trade relationship by the establishment of fair, just, and equitable freight rates; that none may be benefited to the injury of others.

Mrs. Henry S. Boutell gave a valentine tea this afternoon, at which nearly 200 guests were present. The house was bright with spring flowers and pink tulips. Mrs. Boutell wore a gown of white silk, with a chiffon yoke. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Charles Gates, and her house guests, Mrs. L. W. Maling and Miss Torry of Boston; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Page Morris, Mrs. Raymond Patterson, Mrs. George Baird, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Claude Swanson. The tea table was presided over by Miss Allen, Miss Archibald, Miss Fanny Hopkins, Miss Page Morris, and Miss Helen Stewart.

Mrs. Boutell Gives Valentine Tea.

Secretary and Mrs. Root had as dinner guests this evening the German Ambassador, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, Secretary and Mrs. Hill, Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Beveridge, General and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Posthlethwaite, and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York.

There are several Republicans in the House who are kicking over the traces on the position of the Ways and Means committee in regard to the Porto Rican tariff. They will vote with the Democrats for free trade with that island. This means the possible defeat of the proposition to impose a customs duty on Porto Rican products imported into this country.

Object to Porto Rican Duty.

These Republicans take this position because the President has recommended free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. They will change their position, however, if the President sends in a supplementary message recommending a duty on Porto Rican products.

It is also said the Republicans will be unable to meet the charge of imperialism which will be made by the Democrats in the next campaign if the policy of the Ways and Means committee is adopted. This will put the Republicans in the attitude of making colonies of the new possessions and of refusing the inhabitants all the rights and privileges granted by the constitution. It will also have an effect in the Philippines, it is claimed, as Aguinaldo will have some ground for holding his followers together and continuing the war by pointing out that this government proposes to deny them constitutional rights and treat them as colonists.

In discussing the prospects for legislation for an interoceanic canal Senator Morgan said this afternoon: "Canal legislation does not depend on any agreement with Great Britain, however desirable or beneficial an agreement may be. The demand of the country is for a canal, and it is highly pleasing to the people to find that the supposed objections of Great Britain have no real foundation in fact. If any country should unjustly object to the building of the canal it would only increase the determination of the people to build it."

Morgan Talks of Canal Legislation.

Secretary Gage has instituted a reform in the printing of the new silver certificates, gold certificates, and Treasury notes about to be issued. The $1 certificates will all bear a spread eagle in the middle, whether they are silver or gold certificates or Treasury notes. The difference is in the seal and numbering, the silver certificate bearing them printed in blue, while the gold certificates will doubtless have the number and seal in yellow, while that of the Treasury may be red.

Varying Designs for New Paper Money.

The $2 bills will all have the portrait of Washington in the center, while the $5 note will have an Indian. This idea is considered of great value by the secret service men, as foreigners and the illiterate of our own country will much more easily distinguish the pictures denoting the denomination than where there is a confusion in the appearance of bills.

Secretary Gage is taking lessons from the South American republics, where this system to be introduced exists, and the great confusion of having a half dozen portraits on as many different bills exists. The $1 bills have already been issued, and the others will follow immediately.

Some young man who resides in the Fifth Illinois Congressional District will have an opportunity to secure an appointment to West Point. Next month Congressman Noonan will name a resident of his district, who must first pass a competitive examination. The cadet must be between 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his admission to the academy. He must be well versed in reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, descriptive geography, and the history of the United States. He must also stand a rigid physical examination and be an actual resident of the district.

Noonan to Appoint a Cadet to West Point.

Archbishop's Condition Satisfactory.

Archbishop Feehan, who is ill with pneumonia at his residence, North State street and North avenue, was in a satisfactory condition last night. His temperature is not high and the inflammation has not spread alarmingly. Dr. Truman Miller takes a hopeful view of his case.

ADD 754 NON-UNION MEN.

MASTER BUILDERS PLACE THEM AT WORK ACCORDING TO PLANS.

Independent Organization of Laboring Men Claims a Membership of 2,000—Employes of Ralph and Sumner Sollitt, Numbering 150, Quit on Business Agents' Orders—Neither Side Has Any Advantage—George A. Fuller Company Says It Is Neutral.

Following the course mapped out by the Executive committee of the Building Contractors' council 754 non-union men were put to work by the master builders yesterday. There was no trouble at any of the places where the men went to work. Pickets surrounded all the buildings in the city, with one exception. No force was used anywhere. Several hundred more non-union men will be placed to work today. No trouble is expected. Labor leaders say the number of non-union laborers available is not large enough to interfere with them. Contractors say the labor leaders have been rendered cautious by Judge Holdom's decisions that the officers of unions inaugurating violent methods are as culpable as the men practicing them. All of the men who went to work were protected by special policemen engaged by the contractors.

Neither Side Makes Gains.

Neither contractors nor laboring men gained any material advantage yesterday. Work on the buildings at Ashland boulevard and West Van Buren street being erected by Ralph & Sumner Sollitt was stopped yesterday, 150 union men who have been working since Feb. 5 under the new rules being ordered out by business agents.

The contractors for the Western Electric compay's buildings, at West Harrison and Jefferson streets, intend to put a full force of non-union men to work this morning.

Claims Gain in Membership.

President Ziman of the Independent Brotherhood Building Trades council said more than 2,000 men were now members of that organization, a gain of 500 in one day. Many union men have joined to get information for the labor leaders. They say the membership of the independent council is 1,500.

Few men have arrived from other cities to work in Chicago as yet. Union pickets are posted in all the railroad stations, and the officers of unions in other cities are reporting the number of men leaving for Chicago. Union men repeat the claims that their pickets had reported no non-union men had been put to work.

Fuller Company Is Neutral.

Both the secretary and general manager of the George A. Fuller company emphatically denied last evening that the company had taken any sides in the labor controversy.

"We are maintaining an absolutely neutral position in this matter," said the general manager. "There is no truth in the statement that we intend throwing our support to either faction at this time. The President of the company and the general counsel are in New York, and will not return until the last of the week. The company may make some announcement then, but not before. The only work we are doing in Chicago now is on the Montgomery Ward Building, and that is almost completed.

"It is true that we will undertake contracts when they are offered, as we have done in the past. We have large contracts in New York, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore, and we expect to complete them as we have planned. Our policy of avoiding labor troubles has been successful in the past, and it will not be abandoned in the future. We are not courting trouble with our competitors, but we see no reason why we should not employ men whose work and treatment of us has always been satisfactory."

Will Remain in Chicago.

A story to the effect that the W. W. Kimball company, piano manufacturers, will remove their plant to Springfield, O., was denied by an official of the company, who said 60 per cent of the employés are now at work and there is no necessity for removal.

MILES LAYS A CORNER-STONE.

Ceremonies at Philadelphia in Honor of Students Who Served in the Spanish War.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—General Miles this afternoon laid the corner-stone of the tower and gateway to be erected at the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania in honor of the university men who served in the war against Spain. In a drizzling rain Bishop William Hobart Hare delivered the invocation and General Miles made brief remarks. This evening a dinner was given to General Miles at the University club.

Pickpocket Prefers Prison to Zion.

Mary Hannigan, the aged pickpocket, whose reclamation was desired by Mrs. Rachel Blake, the Dowieite, whose purse Mary admitted taking, told Justice Prindiville she would rather remain in prison all her life than join Zion. The Justice had promised to turn the woman over to Mrs. Blake, but the prisoner objected to the arrangement. He fined her $50 and suspended it on condition that she leave Chicago.

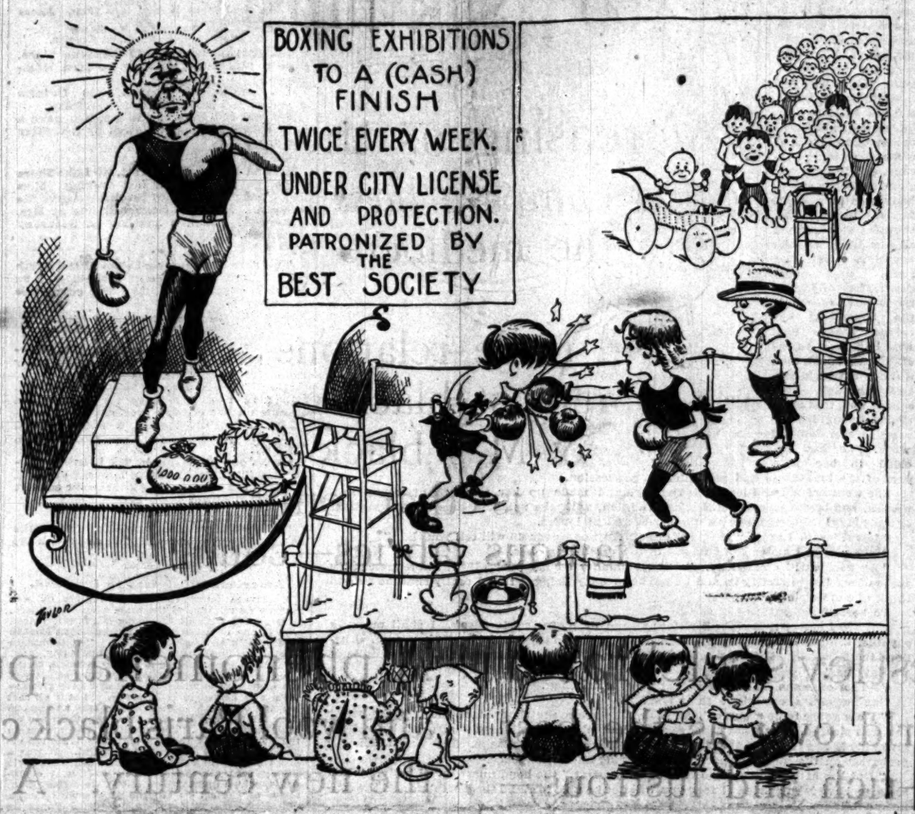
SAY SHE WAS ENTICED AWAY.

Police Arrest a Man and Two Women for Defrauding Mrs. Anna Beck.

The Sheffield avenue police declare that in the arrest of Albert Perleberg, 107 Lewis street, his wife, Carrie, and Mrs. Mary Berringer, his mother-in-law, they have cleared up the "mysterious disappearance" of Mrs. Anna Beck, 180 Fullerton avenue. Detectives Sheehan and Lang say that during the months Mrs. Beck was missing she was being taken from place to place by the three prisoners. Her money, the detectives say, was the cause of her self-appointed custodians' solicitude. Mrs. Beck did not object, the detectives say, because the Perlebergs convinced the old woman she had been sentenced to the penitentiary and that they were keeping her out of the clutches of the police.

The three prisoners are charged with conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Beck and with larceny as bailee. The Perlebergs are said to have secured $800 in cash and $1,500 in notes from the aged woman. The sum Mrs. Berringer is said to have secured is $700 in money.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.



Thirty children were arrested Monday night while conducting prize fights.

Peter Eresch of Kansas, Mrs. Beck's nephew, came to Chicago a week ago to investigate the case. Detectives Sheehan and Lang were detailed to aid him. As the result of their work the Perlebergs were captured yesterday morning near Kankakee. Mrs. Berringer was arrested in this city.

According to the story now told by Mrs. Beck, she was induced to remain in the company of Mrs. Perleberg for four months. She declares that last October Mrs. Perleberg told her that she had been indicted by the grand jury on charges preferred by her stepchildren, and that she had been sentenced to the penitentiary by a Judge of the Criminal Court. Mrs. Beck says she believed the story and gave up $800 to Mrs. Perleberg to secure attorneys to fight her case.

She says she went with Mrs. Perleberg to the West Side and lived in various places for four weeks. She then went to Kenosha, Wis., where she remained for three months with relatives under the eye of Mrs. Perleberg.

When she learned that her absence from home was causing comment she returned to Chicago and was found by the police hiding behind a trunk in a house at 97 Ward street. At this time she refused to say anything about the cause of her absence, as she still believed the story told by Mrs. Perleberg was true. She says she had also given Mrs. Perleberg negotiable notes valued at $1,500 and that Mrs. Berringer had secured $700 from her which she refused to return.

Mrs. Perleberg is an ex-convict, according to the record book at the Sheffield Avenue Station, and the police assert she has served two terms in the penitentiary.

ENFORCE THE CHILD LABOR LAW

State Inspectors Have Prosecuted Over One Hundred Violators in Court Since Jan. 1.

Over 100 violations of the law governing child labor have been prosecuted since Jan. 1 upon the information of the State Factory Inspector and his staff. In the majority of cases the violators have been compelled to pay only the costs and they have been allowed to depart with a warning.

Many of those who have been brought before the courts as a result of the renewed energies of the State officials were interviewed yesterday, and few complaints against the enforcement of the law were heard. In several instances they indorsed the objects of the law and favored its rigid enforcement. Carelessness in many cases was the reason attributed for the violations, and statements were made that in future the law would be complied with.

The recent prosecutions have been largely against those who failed to comply with the provision of the act requiring employers of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 to procure the affidavit of the parents as to age and their consent to the employment of the children and to keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises of the employer a list of minors so employed.

At present the State has a force of five men and four women employed as inspectors. These inspectors say the prosecutions will continue so long as they can detect any infractions of the laws.

STOP A BOYS' PRIZE FIGHT.

Police Raid a "Mill" in the Basement of Fire Captain Corcoran's House.

A prize fight on the North Side was interrupted by the police and the climax came in Justice Kersten's court yesterday, where all the fighters, none of whom was over 16 years old, were discharged. The fight occurred in the basement of the house of Captain Corcoran of the fire department, Sheffield avenue, between Belden and Fullerton. Twenty-eight enthusiasts crowded to the ropes, which were [illegible] through gaspipe posts. A youth who did not have the price of admission told [illegible] Stiff of the Halsted Street Station and the police broke into the basement [illegible] William Bergman and Martin [illegible], each 14 years old, were in the middle of a fight.

STRIKE BLOWS AT TRUSTS

FOES OF MONOPOLY IN MASS-MEETING AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Delegates and Others Present Number 3,500, One-Third Being Women—Speakers Attack Combines and Suggest Remedies for Present Conditions—State Ownership Has Several Advocates—Committee Adopts Proposed Platform.

A mass-meeting of the foes of monopolies and combines took place at the Auditorium last night under the auspices of the National Anti-Trust league. Fully 3,500 persons greeted the temporary chairman, William Prentiss, and cheered his successor in the chair, M. L. Lockwood, President of the National Anti-Trust league, when he arose to make the opening address of the evening.

Most of the lower floor was reserved for local reform organizations and single tax clubs, and the center section of seats on the same floor was set apart for the delegates to the convention. Some 300 of these made their presence manifest by waving small flags at opportune moments during the speechmaking. About one-third of the audience was composed of women. The speakers of the evening were:

M. L. Lockwood of New York.
F. S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio.
George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.
Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, O.
John S. Crosby of New York.
Tom L. Johnson of Ohio.
John P. Altgeld of Chicago.

Planks in the Platform.

The Committee on Resolutions during the evening unanimously adopted the platform proposed when the conference was called.

The platform follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of the national anti-trust conference, assembled at Chicago, Feb. 12, 13, and 14, 1900, the just and true remedy for the combinations known as trusts, which consist of corporations and natural persons controlling legalized and special privileges, is the abolition of those privileges; and,

Whereas, The legalized privilege of telegraph monopoly, the legalized privilege of protection against foreign competition with American goods controlled by trusts, the legalized privilege of monopolizing the issue of paper money, and the legalized privileges incident to the private ownership of railways, are potent factors in creating and maintaining trusts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress take immediate steps, under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the most expedient (but in any event by paying the just value of watered stock or other fictitious values of any property taken or condemned) to establish the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States as adjuncts of the Postoffice department and subject to its operations.

Resolved, That Congress defeat all measures that have been or may be proposed, and repeal all that now are on the statute law, whereby private corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium, and create a banking trust.

Resolved, That the tariff shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that Congress shall place on the free list all articles the sale of which in the United States is controlled by a trust.

Resolved, That Congress take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the more expedient (but in any event by paying the just value of watered stock or other fictitious values of any property taken or condemned) to take, own, and operate the interstate rail highways now owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations.

Whereas, The political power of the trusts rises in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation; to make government once more as of right it ought to be, and as was conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Chairman Lockwood's Statement.

In taking the chair, Mr. Lockwood said: "Railway discrimination has created and maintained almost every commercial monopoly that curses the American people today. The people have learned by thirteen years of a test of the interstate commerce law that government control without government ownership is a failure. The people are going to take these railways away from these corporations. This railroad debt today is practically a government debt. The people have to pay it all—the interest and dividends on this corporate debt—in freight and transportation charges. Under government control the people are only changing the managers of the highways, for these railroads are the people's highways. The interest which the people will save on this railroad debt through reduced rates under government ownership will pay for the entire railroad system of the United States in less than fifty years. And we would take at once the corrupt influences of this railway capital out of our political life."

Mayor Jones' Address.

Mayor Jones of Toledo said he did not believe it was really desirable to abolish the trust idea, and if it were so it never would be done. The trust idea is an economic development in line with the theory of evolution and cannot be stopped by man-made laws.

"How much real anti-trust sentiment is there in this anti-trust conference?" he asked. "A good deal, no doubt, but let each one apply the question to his individual conscience. Would I refuse to take an interest in a profitably paying trust on the patriotic ground that it is a moral wrong to combine my efforts with other men for the purpose of making profit out of my fellows?

"As a matter of fact, the worst possible charge that we can lay at the door of the trust today is that they have succeeded in doing the thing we are all trying to do. They have attained the ideal toward which the most of our training, our education, and our longings have been directed."

Tom L. Johnson's Speech.

Tom L. Johnson said: "The evils of trusts are real. But those who complain of them seldom define their grievances clearly, and still less often perceive the efficient causes which are at work. One of the prevalent notions is that combination is in itself an evil, or that it necessarily results in evil. With all this I have no sympathy. It is plain to my mind that competition is the natural order among free men, and that immense benefits to the whole community result therefrom.

"The restrictions and special privileges against which commerce and industry now struggle can be grouped in the inverse order of importance in the following five classes: Patent monopolies, municipal monopolies, transportation monopolies, taxation monopolies, and land monopoly."

Concerning municipal monopolies, he continued: "Wherever there is unity the condition of things is much better. My proposition is to enlarge the functions of municipalities so that the means of transportation and communication and the supply of water and light shall be furnished by public authority and not by private enterprise, and extend this principle to its logical result of taking under public administration all business which may require the grant of any special right or privilege."

Concerning railroads, he offered the following solution: "Is not the simple, easy, practicable remedy to be found in going back to the original conception underlying the railroad—to make a really 'public' highway for private transportation companies or individuals to use? In making the highway public property should we not destroy the essence of the present monopoly power in the railroad, the power to exclude competition?"

Ex-Governor Altgeld Is Heard.

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld took the ground that liberty is essential to all development, and, in the words of Lincoln, "No man is good enough to govern another." In this country, he said, intellectual and religious freedom exists, but private monopolies have been established which are more powerful than were the Kings.

"Manifestly," said the speaker, "there could be no more objectionable power than a power that controls the bread we eat, the clothes we wear, the roof we lie down under at night. It is clear our intellectual and religious freedom will avail us little if we are to have industrial and financial slavery.

"The people who do the country work," he said, "are being devoured, and we are enthroning a few men who have no religion but greed, no God but mammon, and no flag but the dollar mark. But haven't we now the greatest prosperity ever known? Among the trusts, yes, but among the people who are doing the country's work, I say 'no.'"

Monnett Sees a Remedy.

Ex-Attorney General Monnett of Ohio began with the statement he was not prejudiced against trusts and would acknowledge in some cases large corporations had been beneficial to the people. He was there, he continued, to protest against a Rockefeller, a Morgan, or a Vanderbilt being vested with governmental functions and allowed to levy tribute for his own benefit on producer and consumer. Just as soon as an individual passes from the state where he exercises only individual rights to one where he exercises the functions of a government just so soon does his private capacity cease and his responsibility to the public begin.

George Fred Williams' Words.

George Fred Williams sounded the call for a battle against the forces of monopoly. He said: "If, as we hope, this convention has opened the rallying and recruiting of the anti-monopoly forces in our republic, we may as well realize at the outset that our army is to be trained for political action. By votes and through the medium of the statute book we are to accomplish our results. We must create an anti-monopoly party which must strike at the roots of our existing methods. God made man, not property, in his image and ours is the religious task of asserting humanity against wealth, even though the tables of the money-changers must be overthrown in the temple of humanity."

John S. Crosby Speaks.

John S. Crosby of New York said: "No fallacy has been productive of greater injury than the popular belief that it may be the proper business of the State to promote or encourage private enterprises by legislation in their behalf. The only serious objections to government control of necessary monopolies is that it would greatly increase the number of public servants and the power of government patronage."

Lentz Cites Standard Oil.

Congressman Lentz of Ohio pronounced the telephone and the telegraph the worst of all trusts and advocated government ownership as a remedy. The press was branded as corrupt and in the control of the money trust. Both political parties were proclaimed as in control of the Wall street trust, "and only recently," said Mr. Lentz, "the Standard Oil bank in New York laid a pipe line into the United States Treasury with the consent of Secretary Gage."

Trouble in the Conference.

All efforts to conduct the anti-trust conference at the Central Music Hall as a non-partisan gathering were abandoned at yesterday's session, and the meeting took the form of a convention, whose principal purpose seemed to be to glorify William Jennings Bryan and score the administration of William McKinley. Two of the delegates left the hall, angry over the deception that had been practiced upon them. One was Amasa Thornton of New York, who was on the program for a speech on "The Door of Opportunity; How to Keep It Open," and the other was John Stewart of Kane County, Ill.

M. L. Lockwood, President of the league, said he regretted the convention had assumed a Democratic aspect, and promised to endeavor to prevent a repetition of the offense.

Judge G. W. Beeman of Knox, Ind., the Hoosier jurist who recently returned all of the passes he had received from the railroads, finished an address on "The Effect of Trusts on the Farmer," when Judge W. H. Fleming presented resolutions denouncing the currency bill before Congress. They were adopted, and it was decided to telegraph them to the Senate and House at Washington.

Mrs. Gougar Speaks.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar was nominated for Vice President of the United States by an admiring delegate from South Dakota. Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, introduced Mrs. Gougar as "Miss Googer." Mrs. Gougar won tremendous applause by declaring that "in the sight of God every multimillionaire is a thief."

"The moment President McKinley signs the currency bill," cried Mrs. Gougar, "he stands convicted of being the most stupendous hypocrite that ever plotted against the welfare of the masses."

An exciting scene followed and many cheers were given for the speaker, who next prescribed free silver, greenbacks, and the election of W. J. Bryan for the country's ills. All the remedies were approved by the audience.

General John B. Weaver of Colfax, Ia., assailed the currency bill and was loudly cheered.

The speakers besides those already mentioned were C. A. Windle, Ottawa, Ill.; General E. B. Finley, Bucyrus, O.; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge, Kas.; and the Rev. S. W. Sample, Minneapolis.

Today's program includes addresses by the following speakers:

Edward Payson, Illinois; Professor E. W. Bemis, New York; the Rev. C. H. Rogers, Illinois; George E. Boggs, North Carolina; Professor J. R. Commons, New York; W. N. Osgood, Massachusetts; C. I. Stewart, Kentucky; S. H. Greely, Illinois; the Rev. W. H. Carwardine, Illinois; Dr. J. M. Coker, Arkansas; E. B. Jennings, New York; and Edgar Cannon, New Jersey.

Holdup Men Found Guilty.

Patrick E. Birmingham and Frank Stevens were found guilty yesterday in Judge Baker's court of assault with intent to rob John Grimm in his coal office in the Stock-Yards police district. Imprisonment in the penitentiary was named as punishment. Birmingham was convicted last week of the robbery of Louis V. Vitt, manager of a coal office in Stewart avenue. Several other cases are pending.

TULEY DECIDES ON BANK RENTAL.

Fixes Annual Sum to Be Paid for First National Building at $50,148.

NET SITE VALUE $820,000.

Safety Deposit Officials Not Satisfied, Declaring the Award Is Too High.

SUITS SCHOOL BOARD HEAD.

Judge Tuley decided yesterday the case of the National Safe Deposit company against the Board of Education. He fixed the rent to be paid annually for the First National Bank Building at $40,248 on the ground and $900 interest on the valuation of the old Haverly Theater, which was torn down by special agreement to make room for the bank building. The bank and safe deposit officials consider the amount fixed too high. Judge Tuley suggested that both sides agree on a new lease at a fixed term rental, and without the objectionable revaluation clause. An effort to this end will be made.

From a professional standpoint Judge Tuley's decision is regarded as likely to become a precedent in rent and ground revaluation leases. In the case just closed Judge Tuley placed a valuation of $912,00 on the bank site without improvements. He held that the lease requiring the bank to be a tenant lessened that value by $92,000, and that $820,000 was a fair net valuation on which to base a 6 per cent rental.

The Columbia Theater property in Monroe street, owned by the J. M. Adsit estate, and under a lease to the J. B. Carson estate, comes up for revaluation next year. The same point is involved as in the bank case, as the lease provides that the Columbia Theater must occupy the site.

Gist of the Litigation.

The Board of Education in 1881 leased the land at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets to the National Safe Deposit company on a valuation of $400,000, the rental fixed on this basis being $29,700 per annum. Incorporated in the lease was a provision that the premises should be revalued and the rental readjusted every five years. Subsequent alterations in the terms of the lease made the period of revaluation ten years. Under this provision a committee of appraisers, composed of Owen F. Aldis, George B. Swift, and Frederick M. Blount, in 1898 set the value of the property at $1,000,000 and the rental at $60,000 a year. The National Safe Deposit company objected to the appraisement on the ground that the valuation was made without the concurrence of Mr. Aldis, who was then in Europe. The matter was referred to Judge Tuley.

The deposit company argued that the court had no jurisdiction to fix a valuation, and that the Board of Education was only entitled to receive the old rate of rental. On this point the ruling of Judge Tuley was that the deposit company, having accepted the appraisers, was equally bound with the Board of Education to see that the duties of the appraisers were performed, and refused to charge the board with the failure to properly fix the appraisal.

"The first lease provided for the appraisement of the land irrespective of the improvements thereon, but the supplemental lease allowed the appraisers to take into consideration the improvements on the land. Judge Tuley said: "The true cash value in an appraisal of this nature is like the true cash value to be ascertained in condemnation or eminent domain proceedings."

Views of Interested Officials.

The decision was not satisfactory to the officials of the National Safe Deposit company and its attorneys, O. Peckham and Edward O. Brown. President Graham H. Harris of the Board of Education said that personally he was satisfied, but Attorney D. J. McMahon of the board was inclined to feel the full $60,000 should have been awarded.

"We consider $50,000 too high a rent," said President J. B. Forgan of the National Safe Deposit company," and I don't know whether we will accept it. The decision from our way of looking at it is far from satisfactory. Just what action we shall take I cannot say at this moment."

"Whether we will appeal the case has not been decided," said Attorney Brown.

In case a satisfactory agreeent cannot be reached between the safe deposit officials and the School board it is understood the bank will seek other quarters. This revives the rumors of the purchase or leasing of the Hetty Green and Adsit estate properties at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, and the erection of a modern twelve-story building in which the bank will have quarters on the first floor.

D. J. McMahon, the attorney of the Board of Education, who was seriously ill last week, was about the board rooms during the day. He will go away for a rest.

DEWEY'S SON LIVES IN CHICAGO.

He Represents a New York Dry Goods Firm—Has All the Admiral's Modesty.

George Dewey Jr., Admiral Dewey's son, is now a resident of Chicago. He represents a New York dry goods commission firm, and has an office in Medinah Temple and lives at the Lakota Hotel. He came to Chicago in January. He had been a traveling salesman for the New York house, and when it was decided to open a branch in this city he was placed in charge. He accepted the position on condition that if he did not like Chicago he need not remain. A month's residence here, however, has caused him to decide to remain.

Mr. Dewey is 23 years old, and is much like his father, especially in his modesty.

"I am not in Chicago as the son of Admiral Dewey," he said. "I am here on my own hook, just as a plain, ordinary, everyday business-man. I don't care about being handicapped in my work because I am the son of my father. I haven't any fault to find with him for becoming famous, but there is no reason I should be made to bear any of the responsibility."

Mr. Dewey will attend a card party tomorrow evenig at the residence of Roland P. Marks, 12 Ritchie place.

PROBATE WISCHEMEYER ESTATE

Property Valued at $105,000 Left to the Widow, Who Is to Give Much to Charity.

The will of Henry Wischemeyer, who died on Jan. 14, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $105,000, the realty being $60,000. The property is all left to Mary Wischemeyer, the widow. She is directed to manage and control the estate for various purposes. It is provided that $15,000 be paid to the Little Sisters of the Poor to build a home on the South Side for aged poor. It is also provided that the trustee shall expend $25,000 in charities. The sum of $10,000 is to be awarded to Joseph Schulte, the blind son of Henry and Gertrude Schulte, after Mrs. Wischemeyer's death, and each of the children of Mrs. Lisette Mayer will get $10,000.

MRS. CATT IS PRESIDENT.

SUFFRAGISTS ELECT NEW-YORKER TO SUCCEED MISS ANTHONY.

National Association Women Speak Before House and Senate Committees Urging Right of Franchise—Antis Have Inning—Hubbub During Hearing by Representatives — No Answer Given Petitioners—Delegates Weep Over Retiring Leader.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—The suffragists crowded all of their plums in the shape of interesting events into the sessions of today instead of spreading them out like a coat of veneering over the whole session. Interest was divided between the presentation of their case before Congress with the request for a sixteenth amendment and the election of a President to succeed Miss Anthony. In the election those who had expected a wrangle and demonstration were disappointed, for never did an election of officers pass off with less friction than this by which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was made the first officer of the National Woman Suffrage association.

As far as exciting incident was to be found the sessions held before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and before the Judiciary committee of the House furnished enough to last through the day. The anti-suffragists had a hearing at the close of that accorded the women, and the arguments brought forth by them furnished food for discussion all day, even during the intervals of taking ballots for the national officers.

Anthony to the Senators.

Miss Anthony presided over the woman's delegation in the marble room of the Senate and answered all the questions asked of her. Senators whose duty it was to listen were: Daniel, chairman; Berry, Wetmore, and Foster. In this side of the Capitol the historical record of the movement was given prominence, the speakers being Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch," Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Rachael Foster. After their hearing the anti-suffragists were heard, but they failed to make as great a disturbance as before the Judiciary committee.

Hubbub in House Committee.

Over on the House side there was a never ending change of incident. The room was small and hundreds of women seemed determined to gain a hearing and were angry at not being admitted. This kept a continual hubbub going. The woman who happened to be addressing the assemblage would stop and look severe and insist there should be no interruption, but if the incomer happened to be a member of Congress the speaker's face would clear and become as bright as a May morning and she would murmur: "Why, certainly, come in."

For two hours the members of the House committee, including "Pash" Warner of Illinois, sat and listened to the arguments advanced by the committee of women selected.

One of the clearest and most logical papers of the morning was read by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Chicago, President of the Illinois suffragists. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw were other speakers, and a letter written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton was read. The reasoning of this body of women was logical and would have done credit to the sex who are adjudged to be the superiors in argument.

Antis Have an Inning.

When 12 o'clock arrived the Judiciary committee announced it was their pleasure to hear those who were there to oppose suffrage movement. This did not please the larger proportion of the women. This delegation was headed by Mrs. A. J. George of Boston, and the object of their hearing was to protest against the proposed amendment to the constitution. When Mrs. George and other speakers from her side had stated her case she proceeded to say:

"There would seem, therefore, to be no possible justification for the effort now being made to secure federal interference with the reserved rights of the several States. So far as the reasons given by the petitioners are purely sentimental they should have no weight in so serious a matter as amending the constitution of the United States. The mere fact that this amendment is asked as a compliment to the leading advocate of woman suffrage on the attainment of her 80th birthday is evidence of the emotional frame of mind which influences the advocates of the measure, and which is scarcely favorable to the calm consideration that should be given to fundamental political principles.

"With all the admiration which is felt for the vigorous character and consistent effort of Miss Anthony, it is absurd to suppose that the complicated machinery required to be put in motion in order to amend the constitution of the United States should be started because this venerable woman has achieved length of days and enjoys the respect of so many persons."

The antis had rather the better of the discussion, because they had the coveted last word, a fact which the suffragists were inclined to denounce as "unfair." The chairman of the committee, in closing stated they would consider the questions laid before them and would try and decide in a way which would be pleasing to both.

Mrs. Catt Is Elected.

At 2 o'clock the election of officers was called. Before any vote was cast Mrs. Blake took the platform and urged her friends not to cast her votes for her. She then left the building, having done the wisest and most diplomatic thing possible under the circumstances, as her election was decidedly hopeless.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was chosen President by a vote of 254¼ out of 278 1-6 votes cast. Miss Anthony was then made honorary President viva voce. These were the only changes made in the present official coterie.

Weep Over Miss Anthony.

While these proceedings were going on some of the women in the assemblage were indulging in fits of tears, and one would have thought they were present at a funeral instead of simply making changes which would relieve Miss Anthony of hard work.

At the evening session two Illinois women were among the speakers. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith spoke on "Women on Managing Boards."

Mrs. Paul on Street Cleaning.

One of the discussions listened to with great interest was a talk on "Street Cleaning" by Mrs. A. Emmagene Paul of Chicago, the only woman who has ever served in any capacity in street cleaning work. She stated she never entered into the question of politics, but devoted her time to cleanliness and the inculcation of moral principles by indirect means. She told of her system of work and her way of suggesting improvements in the home conditions of her employés, showing personal interest in men and families. She showed in this way why it was she had such control of her men, and could get so much accomplished for so little money.

In closing the President had occasion to call attention to the loss of two umbrellas and a fur boa which must have been taken by mistake.

Address to Congressmen.

The anti-suffragists have mailed to every member of Congress an address, which says in part:

"We wish to call attention to the fact that, while every woman suffragist is not a Socialist, every Socialist is a woman suffragist. The home is the great bulwark of civilization against revolutionary socialism and woman suffrage, or, differently stated, the industrial and political equality of woman is the agency relied upon by the Socialists to undermine it.

"The republic cannot afford to put a premium upon celibacy, although this is precisely what the socialistic state proposes to do. What is needed, therefore, is not more employment for women outside the home and greater inducements for her to continue to be the competitor of man, but more homes to organize this excess of celibacy and make it productive to the state, not only in the way of citizens but of those moral and spiritual influences which flow from the home and sustain the character and progress of civilization.

"The demand upon the part of women for industrial and political equality with men throws the labor unions into a sad dilemma. The workingman's best blessing is his home, and his instincts are keenly alive to the fact that these new demands on the part of women militate against not only his own status in the labor field but against the best interests of the home relation. Just as in many women's clubs, while the great majority of the membership is opposed to woman suffrage, the management of the club and the disposition of its funds are in the hands of suffragists, who are determined and indefatigable propagandists, so in the labor unions there is a large and strong though often silent element which is dominated over by the socialistic leaders. It needs only patriotic and enlightened leadership to discriminate between the true and the false in progress and to yield allegiance to all that is best and most sacred in morals and government.

"But where shall this leadership be found?—that is the question of the hour. It is the question upon which it may be that the stability of the republic depends. In no country is destructive socialism more active than here. In no other country is the road to power more straight and easy than here, where the ballot is the sole arbiter of political destinies.

"We look confidently to your honorable body at least to give socialism no encouragement by any favorable action upon the question of woman suffrage.

"CAROLINE F. CORBIN,
"President Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women."

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Queen Victoria has allotted White Lodge in Richmond Park to the Prince and Princess of Wales for use as a suburban residence. The Prince and Princess have frequently expressed the want of a quiet retreat in the immediate neighborhood of London, for use during the hot summer months, when they are obliged to be in London and when the temperature of Marlborough House, as elsewhere in the metropolis, is sufficiently tropical to be most trying. For a number of years the Prince and Princess rented Chiswick House, near the river and Richmond, for this particular purpose, and since they were forced to give up the place, owing to its sale, they have experienced the need of a sort of second home like Sandringham, only within an easy drive from town.

At the death of the Duchess of Teck, a couple of years ago, it was contemplated turning the White Lodge over to the Duke of York, the lodge having been the home of the Duchess until her marriage. But the Duke immediately pointed out that he had not money enough to keep up the place, and so it has been assigned to his father, now that it has become vacant through the death there of the poor demented Duke of Teck.

It is a lovely, imposing looking place, surrounded by exquisite grounds and commanding a magnificent view of the Royal Park of Richmond. To readers of Sir Walter Scott's works White Lodge will be familiar from the fact that it was in its gardens that Jeanie Deans had the audience with Queen Caroline which procured a pardon for her sister Effie, and it was only a minute or two before reaching the postern gate that she uttered her immortal commentary upon the view from Richmond Hill: "It's braw rich feeding for the cows." Lord Bute, the first Premier of King George III., occupied White Lodge, and Addington died there, while it was in the dining-room that England's great Premier Pitt had his last interview with him. The Royal Duchess of Gloucester succeeded Addington in the occupancy of the place, and the Prince of Wales lived there for a time before attaining his majority. After remaining empty for a number of years it was granted by the Queen to the Duke and Duchess of Teck, who have each in turn died there.

None of the obituary notices of the late Duke of Teck makes any mention of the fact that among the decorations which he possessed was the Austrian gold medal for conspicuous bravery in the field, conferred upon him by Emperor Francis Joseph while he was serving as a Captain of Austrian Hussars in the war of 1859 against the French and Italians. This is a distinction but rarely granted and is highly prized, bearing much analogy with the English Victoria Cross.

These obituaries, by the bye—that is to say, those published in the English newspapers—are odd. For they overwhelm him with admirable qualities, many of which he possessed, but which few people in England were willing to concede to him during his lifetime. To read his obituaries one would imagine that he occupied one of the highest places in the regard of the British royal family and of the English people, and that he was throughout his life treated with the utmost consideration and respect. Yet nothing is further from the truth, and it is only since the unfortunate Prince's death that the English people seem to have discovered that he did possess many estimable qualities. Indeed, they are now going to the other extreme.

The fact of the matter was that the late Duke of Teck was badly treated, alike by his wife's relatives and by English society—at any rate until his daughter's marriage to the Duke of York. In the first place, his wife was considered to have made a terrible misalliance in marrying him. For he was not of royal birth, being merely the issue of a morganatic union, and was known in his boyhood and youth at Vienna as Count Franz Hohenstein. He was a typical Austrian cavalry officer when he married Princess Mary, possessing all the qualities and some of the defects of his class, defects which were voted by English society as being bad form. Moreover, he was blamed for marrying a woman considerably older than himself, he being her junior by a number of years as well as virtually penniless, a dependent, therefore, upon her.

His wife was terribly extravagant, and in an attempt to keep up royal state upon means that were in every sense of the word inadequate for the purpose she involved herself and her husband in such financial difficulties that they were ultimately subjected to the humiliation of having their furniture, their family treasures, and their goods sold by public auction for the benefit of their creditors in the royal palace of Kensington, of which they occupied a portion. Neither the Queen nor any other member of the royal family came to their assistance or intervened to prevent this unprecedented scandal, declaring that they had already done too much for the Tecks. All sorts of family treasures in this manner found their way into the hands of perfect strangers, and immediately afterwards the Tecks, by the Queen's orders, it is said, left England and resided for a time on the continent. The Duchess' mother, the old Duchess of Cambridge, aunt of the Queen, finally secured their restoration to the reluctant good graces of her Majesty. They returned to England and were assigned the White Lodge as a residence.

The Duke, who received his title as such from his kinsman, the late King of Würtemberg, was the subject of constant abuse and slighting remarks in the English papers, particularly in the society press, and the way in which he was treated may be gathered from the fact that it was not until he had been married sixteen years that he was accorded a commission in the English army, and then only after having virtually won his right thereto by taking part in the Egyptian campaign as an officer of the postoffice volunteers.

Once or twice he was led by the slights and affronts to which he was subjected to make bad breaks, as when he eloped with one of his daughter's governesses and had to be brought back by his wife's brother, the Duke of Cambridge. This episode has been described in print in the English society papers, so that I am revealing no court secret. Indeed, the old Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief, was wont to declare that he had more trouble in managing his brother-in-law Frank than the entire English army. Let me add that the late Marquis of Bath declined to sanction his eldest son's marriage to Princess May, now Duchess of York, on account of the Duke's morganatic birth and, as he declared, equivocal position.

TO HOLD A MAINE MEMORIAL.

Patriotic Sisterhood to Meet Families of the Battleship Victims Tomorrow at the Auditorium.

Mrs. Arabella Root Del'Armitage, President of the Patriotic sisterhood, has arranged for a sympathy meeting with the families of the men who lost their lives in the blowing up of the Maine. They are invited to meet the sisterhood tomorrow from 2 to 5 p. m. in the south parlor of the Auditorium Hotel.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Fine fast service, via the Wabash. Write for booklet, giving details. Wabash ticket office, 97 Adams street.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
AN AMUSING WOMAN

LUCY ARMITAGE had been born in a queer little town in Ohio, and no one who ever lived there had appreciated its queerness so thoroughly as she. Indeed, she was so diverted, even by her dearest friends, that she made herself rather unpopular. People wanted to like her, but it was difficult when she was laughing at them. They always forgave her, however, when she laughed at some one else. And without reservation they admitted that she was the brightest girl in town. So they made a great lamenting when she left there with her family—her family was more or less of an incident—and came to Chicago. Lucy was sorry to leave the little town, too, when she found that she would be lamented. She began to attach some importance to herself, a thing she had previously failed to do, because of all the absurd creatures in a world of absurdity she had seemed the most ridiculous. If she had entertained an ambition, she laughed herself out of it. Her attitude toward herself, as well as toward the world, was that of a mocker. And if a ray of sentiment dared to find its way into her mental compound she gave chase to it with derisive mirth.

She did, whatever she attempted, well. In the village there had been only the home duties to offer vent to her activity, and she excelled in these. When other girls blundered in breadmaking Lucy turned out white and feathery loaves. When experienced housewives fretted about the monotony of fare Lucy invented new dishes. She could make dresses and embroider, and mow the lawn, and curry the horse, and drive a nail. Oddly enough none of these things had satisfied her—not even the drawing of nails. They had not seemed worth while, and she had not been interested in her own achievements. But when she got to Chicago, and found what an awful hurry everybody was in, she got in a hurry, too, though she laughed all the time at the senseless fret and rush, and made caricatures of Chicago street scenes on the edges of her school books. She, who had been an indifferent student, took a fancy to hustle herself through high school, and, that over, she cast about her for some further fields of work. She had decided to become a part of the breathless and preposterous procession.

She went around and looked at the city, and made up her mind about men, and women, and business, and politics, and religion, with the splendid ease and dogmatism of the young. She sent away a number of ardent lovers.

"Love?" said Lucy. "It's an illusion. Any one over 40 will tell you that."

"But you are under 20," said one of the protesting ones.

"An accident!" cried Lucy. "A mere blunder on my part. It will take me twenty years of my life to rectify it, and I shall be so busy doing it that I really shall be able to think of nothing else."

To herself she said:

"When I marry it shall be for—for reasons of state, so to speak. I shall marry a capable, brilliant, physically perfect man. I believe in the survival of the fittest. I believe in the selection of species. This girlish sentiment that entraps other girls shall not waylay me."

And for once she did not know that she was amusing.

One morning she awoke with an idea.

"I am going to be a nurse," she said. The more she thought of the idea the better she was pleased. For what other purpose had that magnificently strong body been given her? She felt as if she could radiate strength and courage. She was taken for probation on the merits of her general bearing and intelligence.

"But I'm afraid you are too fond of excitement," the head nurse said, kindly. "You seem to have high spirits. I fear you will not be able to stand the discipline and the confinement."

But it seemed to Lucy the place for high spirits. It appeared to be, moreover, the most exciting of places—as stirring and vital as a battlefield. Here were real tragedies, not mimic ones. Here was the actual heroism. She was interested to absorption. There was, moreover, plenty to laugh at—the pomposity of the doctors, the solemn reverence with which they regarded themselves even in the face of outrageous blunders and erroneous diagnoses and futile experiments; the hypochondriacal whims of the patients; the dry sloughing off of all moral responsibility on the part of the nurses, who came to regard themselves as automota set in motion by the physicians. This phase of the comedy humane was deliciously funny to Lucy. She made herself both friends and enemies by her ill-advised merriment.

"Doctors are absurd," she commented frequently. "I have never seen anything so owlish and so ineffective as doctors. The way they set up theories before which we all fall prostrate, and the manner in which they knock the same theories over presently, while we servilely applaud is truly entertaining. I am glad I came."

"You won't stay if you don't exercise more control of your tongue," one of the truly obedient nurses once said to her.

"O, well," said Lucy. "The cars still run by the hospital. I can get away."

But for all of her nonsense she was soon counted one of the best probationers the hospital had ever known. Her steadiness of nerve was remarkable. Her pulse remained when she witnessed or assisted at an operation. It seemed as if she could divest herself of her own personality entirely, for the purpose of serving the inert creature on the operating table. The majesty of life seemed a poem to her at such moments. To preserve at any cost the fragile, divine, mystic, elusive thing, which all the science in the world could never synthesize seemed to her half godlike. The physicians gave her extravagant praise.

"But still I do not like doctors," she said.

Sometimes she did not like patients, either. There was one old lady, for example, who never could divest herself of the idea that Lucy was a common servant, and that whatever else she did she must never sit down. One day the girl had been on her feet for hours waiting upon the patient, rubbing her, feeding her, and caring for her in fifty ways, and at length even her firm, young body ached in every bone. She dropped into a chair for a few moments of needed rest.

"Miss Armitage," said the querulous voice of the old lady, "the room appears to me to be untidy. I wish you would pick it up."

Lucy looked over at the discontented old creature, and smiled tolerantly.

"Miss Coudry," she said, "never before have I been asked to do so difficult a thing," and sat still.

Miss Coudry had no suspicion that her phraseology was at fault, and she reported the nurse. The head physician interviewed her on the subject. Lucy refrained from commenting upon the tyranny of the poor old hypochondriac. She turned the matter with a jest.

"I was asked to pick up the room," she said. "I am not the magnetic strong girl, so I said I couldn't do it."

The physician tempered his reproof.

The months of probation over, Lucy was accepted, and the first severe case committed entirely to her charge was that of a young doctor who had been severely injured in a railroad accident, and one of whose legs had undergone amputation. The case was a bothersome one. The young man did not gather strength as he should have done, considering his youth. He sank into a low fever, and drowsed along through life, week in and week out. Lucy stood by him loyally. She endeavored in every way to inspire him to make a fight for life. But for a long time she could arouse no interest in him. At last she had an idea.

"I will make him fall in love with me," she thought to herself. "It will do me no harm, and it will help him to get well, and as soon as he is strong again he will forget all about it. The others always have."

It was a silly comedy to play—perhaps it was rather a coarse farce—but Lucy entered upon her rôle with enthusiasm. She was really a beautiful girl, but she seldom took time to remember it. Now she stuck a rose in her dark hair mornings, and she was careful to have a faint perfume of violets floating from her exquisite grey gown. Her cap and apron assumed an indefinable coquetry. She took pensive attitudes and talked upon sentimental subjects.

"What a precious guy I am making of myself," she often chuckled in the recesses of her naughty soul. "Of all the idiotic parts I ever assumed I have most cause to be ashamed of this!" But it proved to be the prescription of which the young doctor stood in need. He watched for her coming in the morning as frightened children watch for their mothers. He hung upon every word, exulted in her springing, firm step, was soothed into exquisite peace by the touch of her cool white hand upon his brow, and when he felt the grasp of her two strong hands upon his in hours of pain, it seemed to him that with her by he would find strength to endure anything.

"It will soon be over," Lucy said to comfort her conscience. "And if I am clever perhaps I can get him away before he says anything to me. I hate horribly to face the consequences of my sin. If I had been making sin I should have made it without consequences."

But clever as she was she did not succeed in her desire. One day Dr. Halson, convalescent, turned from the contemplation of the passersby on the street, and said imperatively:

"Miss Armitage, come here."

"Aren't your pillows right?" asked Lucy with feigned solicitude. She knew in her soul that the fatal hour had come.

"My pillows are well. But I wish to say to you a thing you have been preventing me from saying for days. You are a beautiful tyrant, but I will not suffer tyranny, even from the beautiful. I find upon consulting with my—with my physician, that I shall require your services indefinitely. I want them as long as life lasts. I must take you away with me. I must have you for my wife."

Lucy had many times prepared in her mind the rebukes that she would utter in answer to these remarks. She would bring him to an understanding of the absurdity of the thing—for, of course, this was of a piece with the rest of the absurdity of the world.

But this is what she heard herself saying:

"My dear, dear, I knew you could not do without me. Of course I couldn't think of leaving with you." And this time when their hands clasped it was hers that were trembling.

Then she laughed! She fairly shouted with laughter till the patients in the other rooms heard and smiled responsively. What mad absurdity. What a perversely amusing world! She would marry only a man of great physical superiority—she hated physicians!

And she had just kissed a one-legged physician, and promised to be his wife.

"I was never so amused," cried Lucy.

"You were never so amusing, my dear heart," said her lover.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR MR. AND MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson Give a Dinner and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop a Luncheon—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrett Are Hosts at a Musical—Young North Side Bachelors' Dance—Cotillions—Calendar for Today—Personal Mention.

Society events for today:

Mrs. Moses Wentworth, 465 Elm street, a valentine and whist party.
Art Students' league, costume ball at Assembly Hall, Fine Arts Building.
Mrs. J. J. Herrick, 2221 Prairie avenue, a dinner.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Besley, 899 Ontario street, at home from 3 till 5.
Mrs. Frank Ryerson Crane, 1462 Washington boulevard, a luncheon.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Ashland club, valentine vaudeville entertainment at 2 p. m.
Neighborly club, floral cotillon.
Mrs. James L. Houghteling, Winnetka, a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.
Mrs. Charles D. Dana, 44 Astor street, a luncheon.
Wedding of Mrs. Pearl D. Farwell and Mr. Roy Knight Farwell of Freeport, 8:30 p. m., St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, 31 Banks street, gave a dinner last evening for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering,
Professor and Mrs. J. Laurence Laughlin,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton,
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick,
Miss Keep,
Mr. C. M. Dawes,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermon B. Butler,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson,
Mr. and Mrs. James Harlan,
Miss Kirkland,
Mr. E. W. Cramer.

Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, 77 Bellevue place, gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Hammond.

Mrs. George W. Haskell, 410 Ontario street, gave a small luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. R. R. Cable of the Virginia gave a dinner last evening, followed by a theater party.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrett, 109 Lake Shore drive, gave a musical last evening. Miss Stein and Mr. Whitney Mockridge gave the program. Mr. Mockridge will sing at Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill's musical on Saturday afternoon.

A number of young bachelors of the North Side will give a dance at Lincoln Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 26. The committee in charge is:

Mr. Douglas Charnley,
Mr. Stewart Patterson,
Mr. Redmond Stephens,
Mr. Sidney Worth,
Mr. Julian Mason.

Mrs. W. B. E. Shufeldt, 2244 Calumet avenue, will give a small cotillon on Friday night for Miss Eyvra Egan.

Mrs. George E. Adams, 530 Belden avenue, will give a dinner-dance for Miss Isabel Adams on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

Mrs. James B. Forgan, 2 Ritchie court, will give a dinner on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

Mrs. John S. Hannah, 289 Dearborn avenue, will give a dinner on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, the guests going later to the concert at Central Music Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee and the Misses Dibblee, 1922 Calumet avenue, leave today for California.

American Hostesses in England.

A private letter from London gives quite a graphic description of the state of society there. It is quoted without the name of the fair writer, who is one of the most popular American London hostesses in the fashionable set. "It is dull in England this winter. Nothing but 'pay, pay, pay.' Even the hunting is not up to much, as the weather is so uncertain. I have sung at some of the charitable entertainments and I have given to them and helped in other ways. That is all that is going on over here these days. It is an anxious time for the English and my sympathies are all with them. . . . The event of the season in the country was the concert Lady Warwick organized in the Yeomanry Hospital. It was a great success in every way. Mrs. Marshall Field kindly paid all the expenses, so that the proceeds, which amounted to £1,400, were clear gain. Some of the artists stopped at Warwick Castle, and Lady Warwick gave a delightful dinner for them, and we had a most charming evening, during and after the concert."—New York Times, Jan. 11.

TEACHERS CALL MASS MEETING.

Reports on Examinations of Tax Books Will Be Made in Central Music Hall on Saturday Night.

The Chicago Teachers' federation has called a mass-meeting to be held in Central Music Hall on Saturday, Feb. 17, when the officers and committees of the federation will make public the results of their searches of tax books to find the names of corporations that have not paid their taxes. "Taxation and Revenue" is the subject to be considered. Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Margaret Haley have been working for the last two weeks gathering figures. The speakers at the mass-meeting will be Kate Starr, Kellogg, Edward E. Webb, Miss Margaret A. Haley, Dr. Vandella Varnum Thomas, Ransom E. Walker, and Mary E. Vaughn.

Assessors' Figures on Tax Books.

By working on Sunday and Monday both night and day the clerks under County Clerk Knopf managed to comply with the order of Judge Tuley and extend the figures of the Board of Assessors on the books with those of the Boards of Review and Equalization. However, the County Clerk is not permitted to give out the books to the collectors until another order is entered giving him authority from the court. There are over a hundred books which cannot be given out.

We try to get as near as possible to the man who drinks the Coffee.

To find the best coffee in this country a woman needs only two qualties. She can use a dozen, but she can do it on only two. They are Intelligence and Courage.

Ten women have intelligence and no courage where one has courage and no intelligence. Courage is really what the average woman needs if she wants coffee way up in G.

Now it doesn't require much courage to buy a pound of Chase & Sanborn's High Grade Coffee if you set about it right. The grocer will give it to you in a parchment-lined bag with our seal and signature attesting its high quality. You have really only to drink it.

Even here you run no risk. The man who ate the first oyster took terrible chances. But the only chance you will take is the probability that never again will you be willing to drink any other kind of coffee.

Even then, you will thank us. Ask your grocer for a pound of this coffee to-day.

This is the Nickel—This is the greatest value you can get for it.

Nutflake Oatmeal 5c.

Sold everywhere in 5 and 10 cent packages.

ILLINOIS CEREAL COMPANY, Bloomington and Chicago, Illinois.

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghostly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would come out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA OINTMENT. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA OINTMENT he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft, while my wife looks like a different woman. I look at him and think I owe it to you and to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure.

W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Munroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

CUTICURA consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

THE SET, $1.25

"How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

EXTRA QUALITY

SHAYNE'S

Spring Derby Hat

IS READY.

The Best $3.00 Hat in the World. You cannot buy a better hat for less than $5.00 anywhere, and no store sells as perfect for $3.00 (stiff hats only). Every hat warranted. You can get correct style, correct finish and correctly fitted hats here, with the best hatter's service.

OPENING DAY.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co

187-189 STATE STREET.

SIGN OF THE KNOX HAT.

WINTER RESORTS.

Golf. Hunting. Fishing.

FLORIDA WEST COAST HOTELS.

PLANT SYSTEM.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla.

Fine Golf Links. Professional in charge. A. E. Dick, Manager.

Hotel Bellevue, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. W. A. Barron, Manager.

Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla. C. L. Frisbee, Manager.

Ocala House, Ocala, Fla. F. F. Brown, Manager.

Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla. H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.

Punta Gorda Hotel, Punta Gorda, Fla. R. C. Rogers, Manager.

The Inn, Fort Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

Address the Managers at the Hotels.

Information, etc., at Plant System.

New York Office, 280 Broadway; also at Traveler's Information Co., 221 Michigan-av., Chicago.

MEXICO TOUR—Leaving Feb. 26 and returning April 1, 30 days, visiting City of Mexico. To Havana, April 2. Write A. J. PITCHER, W. P. A., 328 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

PARIS EXPOSITION—Steamship and hotel reservations can be made now. EDWARD M. HOUGH, 306-307 Marquette Building, Chicago.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO.

(Office of Associated Hotels of America.) Tickets, sleepers, tourists' information. Telephone, Tel. Harrison 304. 221 Michigan-av.

WINTER TOURIST RESORTS.

Florida, Mexico, California, Nassau, Bermuda, Cuba, Porto Rico, West Indies, South America, etc. Gaze's Winter Tour Book mailed for stamp. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 230 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

WINTER RESORTS.

Hygeia Hotel,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

A quiet, restful hotel, offering every comfort and convenience. Open plumbing; hot sea baths. music, golf, etc.

Write for booklet.

F. N. PIKE, Proprietor.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.

A popular hotel for Southern tourists, midway between the North and the extreme South. The climate is mild but bracing and healthful, conducive to out door sports. A nine-hole Golf Course, greatly improved since last year, one of the best south of Washington. Good shooting in the vicinity. Only 12 hours from New York.

C. G. THUSSELL, Mgr.

NASSAU, N. P., HAVANA, CUBA, reached by direct steamer from Miami. Fla. Nassau, 4 days, $60.00. To Havana, $75.00. Write A. J. PITCHER, W. P. A., 328 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO.

(Office of Associated Hotels of America.) Tickets, sleepers, tourists' information. Telephone, Tel. Harrison 304. 221 Michigan-av.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Massage, Electrolysis, Turkish Baths, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State-st.

FIX PROFITS IN BISCUIT.

NATIONAL COMPANY'S NET FOR 1899 REPORTED AT $3,302,155.

Equal to 5.59 Per Cent on the Common Stock After Paying 7 on Preferred—Operations for the Year—Comparative Balance Sheet—Statement of President Crawford—Dividend Announcements by Metropolitan "L" and Federal Steel—Day's Sales.

Net profits of the National Biscuit company for 1899 were $3,302,155. Gross sales amounted to $35,651,898, as compared with $34,913,890 for the preceding thirteen months. The net earnings were equal to 5.59 per cent on the common stock, after paying 7 per cent on the preferred. President B. F. Crawford submitted these figures at the annual meeting of stockholders in Jersey City yesterday.

The proportion of profits to sales was 9.26 per cent, as against 9.43 per cent for the thirteen months before. The earnings as shown are small, but they are in accordance with the policy of the management to transact a large volume of business at a moderate profit. The operations for the year, with a comparison, show:

	Year to Jan. 31, 1900.	13 months to Jan. 31, 1899.
Sales	$35,651,898	$34,913,890
Net profits	3,302,155	3,292,143
Percentage of profits to sales	9.26	9.43

The balance sheet shows that $62,000 of the bonds and mortgages assumed when the company was formed were paid off. The figures, with a comparison with those submitted last year for thirteen months, show:

ASSETS.	Jan. 31, 13 months to 1900.	Jan. 31, 1899.	Increase.
Plants, real est., patents, etc.	$50,000,743	$49,033,627	$1,057,116
Less depreciation acct.	300,000	300,000	.....
Balance	[illegible]	$48,733,627	$1,057,116
Cash	$ 1,383,201	$ 1,177,018	$ 206,183
Working capital reserve	.....	1,000,000	.....
Stock and securities	565,413	165,430	399,983
Accts. receivable	2,722,900	2,608,948	114,052
Raw material, supplies and product	3,950,502	3,109,457	841,185
Total assets	$58,412,412	$56,736,482	$1,675,930
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock, preferred	$23,786,300	$23,200,000	$ 586,300
Do common	29,256,000	29,200,000	56,300
Bonds and mtges assumed at formation of company	1,732,000	1,814,000	*62,000
Accts. payable, including accrued interest	490,640	444,839	45,801
Balance, Jan. 31, 1899	2,977,643	.....	.....
Earnings	3,302,155	2,252,145	10,012
Totals	$ 5,379,798	.....	.....
Less dividends	$ 2,252,235	$ 1,214,500	$1,017,825
Total liabilities	$ 3,147,472	$ 2,077,643	$1,069,829
	$58,412,412	$56,736,482	$1,675,930

*Decrease.

President Crawford's Views.

In presenting the report President Crawford said: "In our last annual report we directed particular attention to the policy of the company in securing the largest volume of business at the smallest percentage of profit consistent with conservative business methods.

"Notwithstanding competition has been active, we have increased our sales by $1,600,619 during the year ending Jan. 31, 1900, as compared with the thirteen months ending Jan. 31, 1899. We consumed during the year 3,124,903 brls of flour, an increase over the previous thirteen months of 182,861 brls.

"Our business is not on an inflated basis. Although there has been a large advance in almost all lines of manufactured articles, our profits are substantially the same as they were one year ago.

"The physical condition of our plants has been materially improved during the last year. We are always on the alert to secure and adopt new ideas of practical value, either in machinery or methods to improve quality and decrease price of our principles."

J. W. Hazen, Joseph S. Loose, and C. E. Rumsey, whose terms as directors expired on Feb. 14, were reelected. The remaining directors of the company, whose terms have not yet expired, are: Norman B. Ream, S. S. Marvin, C. D. Lowden, H. F. Vories, B. F. Crawford, T. S. Ollive, W. T. Baker, H. J. Haas, A. G. Garretson, L. D. Doxier, A. W. Green.

The directors met before the stockholders' meeting and declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of 1¾ per cent, payable on Feb. 28, 1900, transfer books to be closed Feb. 19 to Feb. 28, both inclusive; and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable on April 16, 1900, transfer books to be closed from April 9 to April 16, both inclusive.

The old officers were reelected as follows:

President—B. F. Crawford.
Chairman of Executive Committee—A. W. Green.
President—B. F. Crawford.
Vice President—H. F. Vories.
Second Vice President—Frank O. Lowden.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—J. A. Lewis.

Dividend Announcements.

A dividend of 2¼ per cent was declared on the preferred stock of the Metropolitan Elevated road by the Board of Directors yesterday, payable out of the net earnings for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28. The board also authorized the building of fifty-six additional cars to accommodate increased business. The annual meeting of the company will be taken up at once, and it is expected the cars will be completed by fall.

There was no announcement of the basis on which the stock will be this year. The dividend declared, however, is to be paid out of the earnings for the fiscal year which will end on Feb. 28, showing that it is the intention to change the financial year. The dividend is payable to stockholders of record on March 10, and books close at 3 p. m. that day and reopening at 10 a. m. on March 21. R. Somers Hayes of New York was here to attend the meeting.

The dividend announcement was preceded by activity in the preferred stock on the local exchange floor, 2,000 shares changing hands at the close. The low point was 80¾, and total sales amounted to 2,900 shares. There were 200 shares of the common stock sold at 25¾ and at 25, closing at the latter figure.

The directors of the Federal Steel company declared in New York a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the common stock, payable out of the earnings for the year with the previous dividends this places the stock on a 7 per cent basis. Interest was the feature of the company last June when the court interfered with the payment of the 1¾ per cent declared at that time. The dividend declared is payable to stockholders of record on March 10. Books close on March 10 and reopen on March 20.

The meeting of the consolidated tobacco company was postponed again, this time till next Monday.

The Governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday listed the stock of the Shelby Steel Tube company.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Telephone company the directors were authorized to increase the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	35	40
Amalgamated Copper	95¾	96¼
American Hide and Leather	30	35
Do pfd	70	80
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Distilling Company of America	46	52
Electric Vehicle	47	50
Do pfd	70	90
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1¾	2¼
National Tube	49¾	50¼
Do pfd	92¾	93¼
Otis Elevator	22	23
Do pfd	60	70
Royal Baking Powder pfd	93½	94½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Do pfd	52¾	53
Standard Oil	540	542

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	100	16	15¾	15¾
American Linseed pfd	661	58¾	58	58¾
American Tinplate	650	28	24	27
Canal and Dock	50	75	75	75
Chicago Edison	30	155	155	155
Chicago Union Traction	245	7	7	7
Chicago Union Trac. pfd.	200	77¾	77	77¾
Diamond Match	42	127¾	127	127
Lake St. Elevated	50	11	11	11
Lake St. Elevated certif.	100	10¼	10	10¼
Metropolitan Elevated	200	28½	28	28
Metropolitan El. pfd.	2,900	82¾	80¾	81½
National Biscuit	200	34¾	34¾	34¾
National Carbon	100	20½	20½	20½
North Chicago	400	27¼	26¾	26¾
North Chicago pfd	100	107	107	107
West Chicago	241	112	111	112

BONDS.

$500 Lake St deb 5s	80¾	$ 1000 Met gold 4s	96¼
500 do	80½	12000 do	96
500 Lake St Elev 5s	80	2000 W Chicago 5s	104

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 13	Feb. 6
New York	$131,259,280	$220,763,063
Chicago	30,772,902	22,954,353
Boston	17,556,758	22,731,145
Philadelphia	13,988,173	18,738,743
St. Louis	5,213,903	5,344,109
San Francisco	2,986,704	4,161,000

New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at 30c discount before clearings; 25c discount after.

GAINS IN A NARROW MARKET.

Light Trading in Wall Street, but Prices Seek a Higher Level.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There was an improvement in the stock market today so far as values were concerned, but trading was again limited in volume. On transactions of 375,000 shares gains were shown in nearly all of the active stocks, amounting in some cases to substantial figures. The market was professional in character, however, and investors were again absent from commission brokers' offices. Some buying was reported from out of town customers, but as a whole the market was professional.

London prices were higher at the opening, following a firm closing of the London Stock Exchange. There was some early buying of stock through arbitrage houses, but on the advance in prices London turned seller, and in all some 10,000 shares were sold in excess of the early buying.

The feature of today's market was the announcement of the dividend on Federal Steel. The directors declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 20, out of earnings for 1899. The dividend had been anticipated, and as a result of this the gain in Federal Steel was less than that in some of the other stocks in which there were no developments of a favorable character.

In Federal Steel common and preferred there was a net gain from Friday's final figures of 1 point. President Gary made a statement at the meeting of the board showing net earnings, after providing for new construction, renewals, and depreciation, of $8,303,664 for the year 1899, to which there was added $1,215,670, the net profits for 1898, making total net profits of $9,519,344. The dividends on the preferred stock for the year amounted to $3,195,541. There was paid on the common stock in January $581,053, and the dividend declared at today's meeting will call for the payment on the common stock of $1,162,107. This makes total disbursements to stockholders of $4,938,702, leaving the comfortable surplus of $4,380,641.

American Tobacco was active and strong today on a report that the pool in tobacco stocks had gone into the market to put up prices. While most of the buying was looked upon as being for the account of the pool, there was some general trading in the stock. Transactions in American Tobacco exceeded 26,000 shares, with 108 low, 109¾ high, and with a close at 109¼, a net gain of 2 points. Continental Tobacco common and preferred were not actively traded in, and the closing was on a parity with Saturday's final figures.

Union Pacific common was active and an advance of ⅞ points was shown at the close. The advance in this stock was checked by selling for foreign account. Pennsylvania railroad on sales of 35,000 shares gained 2¾ points.

About the only stock in which there was notable weakness was United States Rubber. The annual meeting of the company was held today, and the statement presented at the meeting was not as satisfactory as had been anticipated. Rubber common sold off 2¼ points and the preferred lost 4 points.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The stock market gave evidence today that the selling movement to take profits which developed about the middle of last week had run its course. The professional operators in stocks, who hesitated to resume operations on the eve of a double holiday, were buyers at the opening today. There was no evidence of renewal of outside demand, orders through commission houses being on a small scale and not showing a notable increase as prices made progress upward, but the professionals traded freely with confidence and maintained prices quite firmly, apparently with faith that outside demand would develop. The day's returns of railroad earnings were all extraordinarily favorable. There was a good business in bonds at mixed price changes. Total sales, par value, $2,250,000.

Money on call steady at 2@2½; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84⅝ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.85¼; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼.

Silver certificates, 59¾@61. Bar silver, 59¾. Mexican dollars, 46¾.

Government bonds steady; State bonds easier. Railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 13.	Closing Feb. 10.
Am. Sugar	20,700	112⅝	110¼	112	110⅜
Do pfd	50	116	116	116	.....
Am. Tobacco	24,100	109¾	108	109¼	107½
Am. Tinplate	300	35	34	35	34½
Am. Cotton Oil	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	12	98	98	98	.....
Am. Smelting	1,100	42¾	42	42¾	42¾
Do pfd	1,600	92	91¾	92	92
Am. Steel & W.	10,300	58½	57½	58¼	57⅜
Do pfd	300	94	93¾	94	94
Atchison	600	21	21	21	20½
Do pfd	7,100	63⅜	63	63⅜	62¾
Atlantic Coast Line	1,000	48½	47	47¾	47½
Do pfd	200	85	85	85	84½
Anaconda	600	45½	45	45	44¾
Amn. Linseed	100	16¾	15¾	15¾	15½
Do pfd	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Amn. Malting Co.	700	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
Do pfd	200	28	28	28	27
Am. Car Foundry	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Do pfd	500	63¾	63½	63½	64½
Am. Ice	400	43	42¾	42¾	42¾
Brook. Rap. Tran.	9,500	74½	73	74½	73¾
Balt. & Ohio	18,000	63¾	62	63¾	61¾
Do pfd	12,500	79¾	78¾	79¾	79
Brook. Un. Gas	100	148	148	148	148
C. & E. I.	100	91½	91½	91½	.....
C. B. & Q.	3,400	124¾	123¾	124½	124½
C. M. & St. P.	700	122¾	122¼	122¾	122½
Do pfd	100	172	172	172	.....
C. R. I. & P.	2,300	109¾	108¾	109¾	108
Chas. & Ohio	1,700	39	38¾	39	39
Cent. R. R. N. J.	100	117	117	117	117
C. C. C. & St. L.	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	60½
Can. Pac.	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	5,800	196	193¾	193¾	193¾
Colo. & Southern	1,300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
1st pfd	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
Colo. Mid	1,000	10½	10¼	10¼	.....
Do pfd	300	27	26¾	27	26
Colo. Fuel & Iron	2,500	40¾	40	40¾	45¾
Chi. Gt. Western	1,400	14	13¾	14¼	14
Do pfd	50	117	117	117	116
Cont. Tobacco	1,700	34¾	34	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	700	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
C. & H. C. & I.	700	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
Del. & Hudson	100	135	135	135	.....
Den. & Rio Grande	2,100	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	300	72¾	72	72	.....
Den. & R. G. W.	100	16	15	15	.....
D., S. S. & A.	700	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
Do pfd	1,300	14¾	13½	13½	13½
E., R. & T. Co.	100	106½	106½	106½	106½
Erie 1st pfd	1,900	37¾	37	37¼	37¾
Do 2d pfd	300	20¾	20	20¼	20
Federal Steel	9,700	56¼	55½	56¼	55¾
Do pfd	600	76½	75¾	76	75
Glucose	700	57¾	57¼	57¼	57
Gt. North. pfd.	400	178½	178	178½	178½
Ill. Central	400	114	113	113¾	112¾
Iowa Central	500	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd	100	54	54	54	54
Int. Paper pfd	200	69½	69	69½	.....
K. C. F. & G.	700	8	8	8	.....
Kingston Coal	250	40	34¾	34¾	36
Louisv. & Nash.	1,900	81¼	81	81¾	80¾
L. Island Trac.	10	79	79	79	.....
Manhattan Con.	14,000	147¾	146¾	147¼	147
M., K. & T.	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,500	33¾	33	33	33¼
Met. St. Ry.	1,500	182	180½	181½	178
Mex. Cent. (Ltd.)	2,300	13¼	12¾	12¾	12
Mobile & Ohio	100	45	45	45	45
Minneapolis & St. L.	6,700	40¾	40	40¾	40¾
Mex. National	4,700	4¾	4¼	4¼	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	700	64	63¾	63¾	64¼
Do pfd	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	.....
National Biscuit	50	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Northern Pac.	2,800	53¾	53	53¾	53
Do pfd	1,000	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
National Steel	4,400	51¼	50	50¾	49
N. Y. Central	1,700	135¾	135	135¾	134½
Norfolk & West.	2,100	37	36¾	37	36¾
Do pfd	5,700	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,100	24¼	24	24¼	23¾
National Lead	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	100	106	106	106	.....
N. Y. Air Brake	200	132¼	130	132¼	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pfd.	100	79	79	79	.....
Do 2d pfd	700	38	36	36	.....
People's Gas	1,100	107	106¾	106¾	107
Penn. R. R.	85,300	136	133¼	135¼	133¾
Pacific Mail	800	43¼	41¾	41¾	41
Pullman	300	174½	174½	174½	180
Pressed Steel Car	200	56	56	56	55¾
Do pfd	100	94	94	94	.....
Pacific Coast	500	24	24	24	24
Reading	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do 1st pfd	1,000	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Do 2d pfd	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56
Rio Grande West	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Republic Steel	2,500	25½	25	25½	24¾
Do pfd	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74
Southern Ry.	900	12	11¾	12	11¾
Do pfd	700	56¾	56¼	56¾	56
Southern Pacific	400	37¾	37¼	37¾	37¼
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd.	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	35¼
St. L. & T.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Texas Pacific	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
Third Ave.	21,000	106	100½	106	100½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	3,400	69¾	68¾	69¾	68¾
Union Pac.	10,600	98¾	97¾	98¾	97¾
Do pfd	1,500	77¾	76¾	77	76¾
U. S. Rubber	2,000	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
Do pfd	500	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
U. S. Leather	20,900	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Do pfd	2,000	77	76	77	76¾
Wheeling & L. E.	2,100	11	10¾	10¾	11
Do 2d pfd	200	27	26¾	27	26¾
Wabash pfd	800	25	25	25	25
Wisconsin Central	500	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
Do pfd	200	62	62	62¼	62
Western Union	600	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wells Fargo	10	129	129	129	.....

Total sales, 367,884 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	47
American	147	Pacific	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	114¾
U. S. 2s, reg	109¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	114¾
U. S. 3s, coup	109¾	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	134	U. S. 5s, coup	113
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	Dis. of Colum. 3.65s	118

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1000 Atch gen 4s	91¼	$2000 Mo P coll 5s	91¼
40000 do adjm.	82⅝	4000 do 5s 1920	98¾
4000 Ann Arbor 4s	92¾	10000 MK-T 2d	68¼
5000 Adams Ex 4s	104	25000 Man con 4s	102⅝
6000 Bk. U Gas 5s	116	5000 do 5s	102⅝
5000 B-O 3½s	95	15000 M-E 7s	101
1000 do 4s	100⅝	10000 Met ins con 6s	87¾
65000 B-O SW 3½s	95¾	2000 M-O gen 4s	62¾
29000 Bk Un El 5s	95¾	5000 NC-StL 3½s	102¾
3000 BW-W 5s	104½	2000 do 1st 7s	128
3000 BCR&N 1st 5s	107	2000 NYC 4s	102⅜
5000 CenGa con 5s	107¼	2000 NYC-StL 4s	110¾
1000 C-I-L 5s	100	27000 NYC-E 3s	105¾
1000 C-I-L 6s	100	25000 do 3s	96
5000 Can So 2d	105¾	2000 Nor&West 4s	100
27000 Chi Ter 4s	95¾	4000 Nor-W con 4s	94⅝
16000 C-O gen 4½s	98¾	30000 NPac 4s	104⅜
6000 C-St P gen 5s	119¾	3000 do gen lien	69¾
28000 CRI-P 4s	106	2000 OSL 1st 6s	127¾
5000 C-St P 5s	114¾	2000 do con 5s	114¾
10000 Col Mid 4s	73	4000 Pa Coast 5s	107¼
120000 do 2 4s	68½	15000 P-R 1st 4s	87⅝
10000 CSW deb	87¼	13000 PCC-StL 4½s	112
10000 CB-Q Neb 5s	111¾	15000 do A	110
5000 D&RG con 4s	91	37000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾
15000 Det Gas 5s	96¾	5000 StPM 5s	130
9000 D-M 4s	73	40000 StL-SF gm 5s	106¾
12000 Erie 1st con g	90¾	4000 StLSW 1st	92¼
122000 do gen lien	71⅝	20000 StLSW	31½
8000 EJ-I 1st	111¾	10000 SO-Mo 5s	114¾
1000 F-PM PH div	107¼	10000 SA-AP 4s	79¾
11000 GH-SA 1st	102	10000 SoPCal con 6s	107
5000 Gen E deb 5s	119	stamped	107
26000 G Val 4½s	93¾	20000 SoRy 5s	106¾
4000 I-GN 5s	102	10000 StPaul 5s	134
3000 do 2d	95	2000 TC-IR div 4s	110
1000 Ind Sour 4s	100	5000 TC-IR 5s	112
25000 KCF-S 1st	78¾	2000 Tex&Pac 5s	110
12000 KCF-S 4s	87½	1000 Tex&P 1st 5s	119½
3000 KCS 1st	75¾	2000 TexTr 1st 6s	113¾
1000 L Val 4½s	109	1000 TexTr 2d 6s	93¾
3000 LE-W 1st	113¾	40000 UPD 4s	104¾
1000 LE-WS 1st	113¾	1000 UP-D new	102¾
189000 Mex Cen 1st	69¾	2000 UP-K 4s	101¾
do inc	20¾	5000 do 5s	100
106000 do 2d inc	12¾	5000 do deb 6s	110
94000 M-StL	107½	25000 WisCen 4s	81¾
6000 do 4s	94¼		
6000 MK-T 1st 4s	98		

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance, $203,383,022; gold reserve, $220,705,079.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There was little feature to the Boston market today. Amalgamated Copper was strong, but the other coppers were neglected. Call loans, 3½@4 per cent; time loans, 4@4½ per cent; clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	2,500	111	113⅝	111	113
Do pfd	50	114	114	113½	114
Atchison	200	20¾	21	20¾	21
Do pfd	275	63½	63¾	63½	63¾
Arcadian Mining	100	18½	19	18½	19
Adventure	150	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Bonanza	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Bell Telephone	330	238	238	238	238
Bost. & Mont. Min.	100	280	280	278	278
Butte & Bost. Min.	150	60	60	60	60
Do pfd	500	125	125¼	124½	125¼
Chicago Junction	25	135½	135½	135½	135½
Centennial Mining	250	19	19	19	19
Cochiti	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Dominion Coal	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
Erie Telephone	150	108	108	107¾	107¾
Elm River	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Fitchburg pfd	275	122	122	122	122
Isle Royale	100	26	26	26	26
Mexican Central	600	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Mexican Telephone	350	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mohawk	100	45	45	45	45
Old Colony	100	15	15	15	15
Old Dom. Mining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Parrott	50	20½	20½	20½	20½
Quincy Mining	50	44½	45	44½	45
Santa Ysabel Min	400	3	3¼	3	3¼
Santa Fe	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Tamarack Mining	10	193	193	193	193
Trimountain	350	7¾	7¾	7	7
Union Pacific	500	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝
Do pfd	500	77	77⅛	76⅝	77
United States Oil	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
Utah	100	44	44	44	44
West End R. R.	100	93	93	93	93
Wolverine Mining	50	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Washington	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Winona	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$ 8000 Atch 4s	90¼	$10000 Mex 1st inc.	25¾
1000 do adj 4s	82⅝	5000 do 2d inc	13
4000 Gas at Sa	81	4000 K C Ft S-M	
6000 C-N M 5s	97½	6s	106½
5000 C-W M 5s	100	4000 IllSteel plain	
15000 Mex 4s	78½	5s	100

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were stagnant and dull today except Americans. Operators afraid to deal until definite news is received from Lord Roberts. Consols touched 100 5-16 and closed at 100⅝, or 5-16 down, heading the financial statement and a fresh issue. London bought Americans slightly and the close was at the top prices on New York purchases of Erie firsts and Baltimore and Ohio issues. Paris is selling Americans. Discount rates unchanged. Spot rates today ¼ to 2⅛ per cent. Silver was firm on English mint and continental demand. Paris cheque, 25.19½; Berlin, 20.51."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—American securities on the Stock Exchange opened at about parity level and remained steady all day, with operators rather inactive.

Consols for money, 100⅝; do for the account, 100 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 101⅝; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅜; St. Paul common, 126½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 68¾; Reading, 9⅝; Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 83¾; Grand Trunk, 8¾; Anaconda, 9⅜. Bar silver steady, 27 7-16d per ounce. Money, 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Business on the boerse today was irregular. Canadian Pacifics were animated and American and Spanish 4s were easier on Paris advices. Local shares were firm, but later declined.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prices opened fairly firm on the bourse today, but subsequently eased on the decline in the price of consols and various vague rumors apparently affecting settlement. Toward the close the market became steadier, but undecided. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos reacted on profit takings. The business in Kaffirs was unfavorable.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mining stocks closed:

Cholla	15	Ontario	800
Crown Point	15	Ophir	75
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Plymouth	13
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Curtis	20	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	25	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	5000	Standard	200
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	10
Mexican	24	Yellow Jacket	15

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
H. H. H.	1½	1¾	24,000
Key West	1½	1¾	3,000
Puritan	1¾	2	8,000
Royal Ace	1¼	1½	15,000
Western Union	2½	3	10,000
Wire Gold	1¾	1¾	6,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acala	2½	3	5,000
Acacia	17¾	18	3,000
Bankers'	16¼	16¾	18,000
Copper Mountain	1¼	1½	44,000
C. C. & M.	14	14½	5,000
Damon	27¾	28	5,000
Emma	23¾	24	5,000
Favorite	6¼	6½	5,000
Goldstone	2¼	2¾	7,000
Granite Still	1¾	2	20,000
Gold Sovereign	10½	10¾	22,000
Isabella	130¼	130¾	18,700
Ingham	19¾	19¾	10,000
Monarch	18¾	18¾	6,000
New Haven	9¼	9¾	31,000
Nugget	2¾	3	52,000
National	12¼	12¾	16,000
Orphan Gold	23	23¾	5,000
Rose Maid	10¾	11	5,000
Sacramento	10¾	10¾	13,000
Tornado	5¾	6	6,000
Work	32¼	32¾	8,500

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards [hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included] for dates mentioned:

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.
Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	$6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.
Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

To Watch County Treasurers.

Iowa certainly has a mania for boards of one kind or another. The latest is a board of public examiners, a bill to establish which has passed the House and is almost certain to become a law. The public examiners are to be three skilled accountants appointed by the Governor. They are to examine the books of the county treasurers, making the examinations at irregular periods, much as the national bank examiner does. These examinations must take place at least once a year, while supplementary examinations are to be held whenever requested by the Board of Supervisors of any county. The plan may be regarded as a kind of insurance against defalcations. But it is doubtful whether the honesty of the Iowa county treasurer is so much under suspicion as to require these unusual precautions. If the Legislature is suspicious of the treasurers a more effective and almost as cheap a plan would be to bond all of them at the State's expense in some first-class guarantee company.

Unfortunate Compliments.

It is right that Lieutenant Governor Northcott should have the support of Bond County, his home, in his fight for a renomination. It is well, too, that Richard Yates should be supported loyally by Morgan County. But the action of the Republican conventions in those two counties on Monday is to be condemned. They did not name delegates, but they passed resolutions—the first to permit Mr. Northcott to appoint the delegates, and the second to give a similar right to Mr. Yates. There can be no question that the voters in these counties are in favor of the nomination of the men thus honored. But delegates are chosen to a county convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention. They are in duty bound to exercise that power themselves. When they do otherwise they lay themselves open to the suspicion of bossism. It should not have been difficult to find men whom these county conventions could trust, and if they had elected them the conventions would have been performing their duties more in accord with the spirit of their office.

Mrs. Palmer's Appointment.

The President paid a graceful compliment to Mrs. Potter Palmer when he selected her as the only woman commissioner in the list of those who will officially represent the United States at the Paris exposition, and gave her the honor of leading the list. She was paid another deserved compliment when the Senate separated her name from that of the other commissioners and promptly confirmed her nomination without sending it to the Committee on Foreign Relations for reference. The friends of Mrs. Palmer may well congratulate her upon the President's selection, and especially upon the fact that it was made entirely in view of her fitness for the position which she had demonstrated as President of the Board of Woman Managers of the Columbian Exposition. The assurances of the President that from the first, and without any solicitations on the part of her friends, he had decided to appoint her should be gratifying not alone to Mrs. Palmer, but also to this city to which she has always been loyal, and to the country to which she has always been true.

Sports at the Paris Exposition.

International sport promises to be an interesting feature of the Paris exposition next summer. Coaching contests between the four-in-hand experts of various countries are the latest item in the growing list of sporting events. Several months ago the idea of holding international athletic competitions found favor on both sides of the Atlantic, and American college experts in field and track sports have signified their willingness to try conclusions with European competitors at Paris. Since then announcements have been made of automobile races, polo and golf tournaments, and revolver shooting contests, all of an international character. The wheelmen, oarsmen, and lovers of other sports may be expected to follow suit and test their prowess against the skill and muscle of other nations. In most of these contests the United States will be represented, and there is no reason why it should not be in all. Sportsmen on this side of the Atlantic are as competent as any on the other side. International contests of this sort will not only be full of interest, but will strengthen the bonds of international respect and friendship. If the British had gone into a friendly rifle-target contest with the Boers they would have been less eager to go into an unfriendly one.

WHEN SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

The old saying that "silence is golden" has come to be one of the recognized articles of faith of a certain class of mystics of which Maurice Maeterlinck is a typical representative. To be seen and not heard is no longer a restriction of childhood, but is an opportunity for mature self-expression. "It is only when life is sluggish within us that we speak," writes Maeterlinck, "only at moments when reality lies far away, and we do not wish to be conscious of our brethren." It is this sublime unconsciousness of our brethren that frequently causes individuals in an audience to withhold the tribute of silence from the public entertainer.

Most theater-goers have suffered in their day from those voluble and confidential neighbors whose own affairs are so vastly important, or whose knowledge of the play is so valuable as to justify that subdued hum which is irritating to the neighbor and often confounds the performer. People who would not be guilty of overtalking a friend or a guest are sometimes oblivious of the deference that is due to the public entertainer; or, perhaps, they feel that the latter does not merit this respect, while their own interests demand self-expression. Of course, the silence that gives the proverbial pin a chance to be heard is more common than the contrary and is especially to be observed at concerts, but there are still a few unbridled tongues which need the training that only a mystic Maeterlinck can give.

WHY BUILD THE CANAL?

If the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shall be accepted by the United States government the motive for building the Nicaraguan Canal will disappear. If accepted the proposition will be that we shall expend $140,000,000 in constructing a canal which must never be fortified; and, especially, must never be blockaded.

The canal will be so thoroughly neutralized under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that the vessels of a belligerent will not be allowed to revictual or take on any stores in it, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and they must make the trip with the least possible delay, neither embarking nor disembarking troops or munitions of war except in case of "accidental hindrance" of the transit. It is declared also that "the provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine leagues of either end" (in order to make the provision against a possible blockade effectual), and that "vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress."

A canal subject to these regulations would be just as good a canal for other people as for us. It would make our Pacific coast more accessible to belligerent foreign powers than it is now. It would be much easier for a belligerent to send its warships through an isthmian canal which the United States pays for, maintains, and operates, but is forbidden to blockade, than to send them around Cape Horn.

Now, the supplying of some future enemy with facilities for harrying the American Pacific coast is not one of the objects for which the national government was created.

Much has been said of the neutralization of the Suez Canal. Probably if a single government had undertaken its construction at its own cost, with the consent of the European powers, it would have claimed and been accorded the right to control that canal. But the Suez Canal was constructed by private enterprise and largely by private capital, under conditions which made its neutralization a matter of paramount importance to the European powers.

The Suez Canal was built by a French company, a large number of its shares being held by the Khedive of Egypt, who granted the concession and supplied a certain amount of forced labor. The purchase of his shares and of some French shares by the British government gave it the control of the enterprise. The neutralization of the canal was originally deemed advisable in the interest of the company which had put so much money into it and also to protect other powers against Egyptian and French influences which had paramount control at the outset. It was suspected that the Turkish government might indirectly exercise an influence which would not be salutary. Neutralization was agreed on in the interest of Russia, Austria, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and other powers. Due weight was given also to the fact that the canal was to be the great highway between Asia and Europe and was to be built and held in the common interest and for commercial purposes alone. It was never justified as a work of military or naval necessity, such as the Nicaraguan Canal has been universally held to be by the advocates of its construction at the sole expense of the people of the United States.

Not one of the potent reasons for neutralization set forth in the case of the Suez Canal exists in the case of the Nicaraguan Canal. It will be merely a continuation of the American coast line. It will be used largely because it will provide means of easy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States in times of peace and war. That is the only sufficient argument which has been advanced for the construction of the canal by the American government. The great advantage of being able to transfer with ease warships from one ocean to the other while an enemy will have to circumnavigate a continent needs no explanation, and this justifies the building of the canal at the public expense if any reason can.

If the canal is to be built subject to conditions which take all the vitality out of that argument its construction at the expense of the people of the United States becomes indefensible. The proposition to spend $140,000,000 in building a canal which will not accomplish those purposes which reconcile the people to so heavy an expenditure cannot be sustained.

Perhaps it is not the intention that it shall be. Perhaps certain persons perceive that if the canal is subjected to the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the people of the United States will lose interest in it. They certainly will when the only political or economical argument which can justify its construction has been swept away.

Nothing can be plainer or more irrefutable than the proposition that if the powers of Europe, Great Britain included, are to enter into partnership with the United States in the political control of the Nicaraguan Canal and are to insure its neutrality this country cannot be expected to pay more than its fair share of the cost. All who are to profit by the canal, commercially or otherwise, should be prepared to contribute out of their abundance to the cost of its construction. If the neutrality of the canal is to be guaranteed by the joint assurances of the powers of Europe, we should like to have the joint assurances of the same powers that they are prepared to put their hands in their pockets and do something toward building the canal and maintaining it afterwards, provided the tolls shall not be sufficient, as they probably will not be, to cover operating expenses. If we are to have political partnership let us have financial partnership, and to the extent that each power is to be benefited let it pay.

Even then we shall have invited participation in the affairs of the North American continent on the part of European powers and we shall have put the Monroe doctrine to a violent death; but at least we shall not be cheated both ways at once—politically and financially.

It is enough to be cheated one way at a time.

The Bonner Horses to Be Sold.

The sons of the late Robert Bonner of New York are going to sell their father's collection of fast horses, which has been famous for nearly half a century. As the Sun says, this means the end of the largest, most costly, longest lived, best, and most famous "stable" of trotters ever known. The unrivaled excellence of the Bonner horses, coupled with their owner's great pride in them and with his wealth and prominence in the business and publishing world, attracted the attention of men at home and abroad who ordinarily took little interest in horse flesh. The picture of Dexter at speed with Grant holding the reins is still remembered, and is typical of many other scenes in which noted men as well as noted horses figured under Mr. Bonner's direction. Bonner began buying fast horses a little after 1850, when the speed possibilities of trotters were only beginning to be suspected. His death came when he had helped to bring the speed of the trotting horse so near to the highest point attainable that further advances have been almost imperceptible. Unfortunately, the disinterested enthusiasm and the honorable methods of Robert Bonner did not attend the spread of horse racing in other quarters, and the sport in general has largely fallen into degenerate hands. Not only was he a master in controlling and stimulating a horse to do its best, but he was animated by the true sportsmanlike spirit, and loved horses for their own sakes rather than for the money they could win. Maud S. and Sunol are the most famous survivors of his collection.

ART OPPORTUNITIES IN CHICAGO.

It is doubtful whether Chicago people fully appreciate the opportunity which is offered them in the exhibitions now in progress at the Art Institute. It is only on rare occasions that such valuable and really notable collections are thrown open to the public in any part of the world.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the several special exhibitions now open is that of the etchings and lithographs of James McNeil Whistler, the American artist, whose white scalp lock has been conspicuous on two continents for more than thirty years. The Whistler collection, which is shown by the Caxton club of this city, embraces nearly four hundred numbers and is said to be the most complete ever gathered together. No one who has the slightest interest in art should miss what is probably a unique opportunity to study the work of one of the greatest of modern artists.

In another room is shown the largest collection ever made of the paintings of Byam Shaw, a young Englishman, who has recently "arrived," as the French say, and whose work is of the greatest distinction and individuality.

Two large rooms are entirely given to a collection of paintings by old English masters, many of them portraits of men and women who have played a large part in history. This collection, like the other two, is said to be unequaled in this country. Both the Shaw collection and that of the English masters are loaned for exhibition by Mr. R. Hall McCormick of this city.

Taken as a whole it is rarely, indeed, that an art gallery in Chicago or elsewhere holds temporarily such a host of treasures. The Chicagoan who fails to visit the Art Institute within the next few days will miss an opportunity which may not be offered again in years.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

A glance at the personnel of the conference called in this city by the American Anti-Trust league will dispel any hope of a broad, non-partisan discussion or of any practical results. Whatever the intentions of the leaders of the movement may have been, they have brought together a narrow-minded collection of Bryanites, Populists, and advocates of crank theories. The anti-trust conference held in Chicago last summer had some dignity of personnel and it discussed the subject with more or less judgment and practicality. Its speakers included Republicans as well as Democrats, capitalists as well as theorists, business-men as well as dreamers. The aggregation of talent now to be found in Central Music Hall is chiefly drawn from the silver wing of the Democratic party, and its deliberations cannot be expected to result in anything better than the ideas already vociferously announced by Colonel William Jennings Bryan.

The President of the conference thinks the cure for trusts is to be found in national ownership of the railways. Another wants the "repeal of all special privileges." Still another calls for the impossible in the shape of the initiative and referendum. Congressman Sulzer is sure every trust in the land could be destroyed under the act of 1890 if the President would only enforce it. He should inquire of ex-President Cleveland why he did not do so. The Governor of South Dakota wishes the mines and the means of transportation to be "transferred from the few to the many." Another, less modest, would do away with all vested rights in property. Still another sees salvation in the suppression of bank notes, and several pin their faith to the single tax. The only idea on which there appears to be anything like unanimity is the excellence of a debased free silver currency.

In its resolutions attacking the sound money currency bill now before Congress the conference fully revealed its animus. These resolutions are conceived in the same spirit as that of the delegate who believes every man should have the right to issue paper money on his own responsibility. With many wild adjectives these reformers denounce the idea of compelling a man who has borrowed gold to pay his debt in gold, which would "demonetize silver and all paper money dollars, enslave the people, and destroy the republic to the end that free government may perish from the earth." The adoption of these silly resolutions by the conference stamps it with its true label. It might save itself further trouble by indorsing the Chicago platform in toto and adjourning sine die.

THAT DEWEY ARCH.

Notwithstanding the occasional bursts of enthusiasm which come from New York regarding the proposed Dewey arch, there seems to be a feeling among the promoters of the enterprise that the collection of funds for the memorial is going to be a task of exceeding difficulty. It is now several months since subscription books were opened, but the returns come in with ominous slowness. It is proposed to raise a fund of about $500,000, but thus far less than $200,000 has been subscribed, and the wealthy men of the city, who were expected to contribute the larger part of the funds, have put their names down for such small sums that the promoters have nearly abandoned the hope of raising the anticipated total.

The experience of New York in the case of the Grant monument should have warned these same promoters of the difficulties which would stand in their way. When patriotism appeals to the pocket in that city the response is always slow. It makes no difference to whom it is proposed to erect a memorial. New-Yorkers would make no discrimination between General Grant and Admiral Dewey. It is simply an unwillingness on their part to contribute their money for a patriotic purpose and an indifference to the spectacle they make of themselves in the eyes of other cities. They have so little civic pride that it never occurs to them the good name of the city can be affected by such a display of "nearness." Each man draws his purse-strings tighter and waits for his neighbor, and the neighbor does the same.

The Dewey arch scheme will probably go through the same experiences as the Grant monument scheme. The wealthy men having contributed all they can afford, the promoters will next appeal to the working people, the public schools, the Sunday schools, the theaters, and shows to do something. With what they can collect from these during the next few years, aided by outside contributions and a State appropriation, they may succeed some time during the coming century in raising the required amount, or they may fail altogether.

The promoters themselves acknowledge the task is a difficult one. That is a sound conclusion. It is only remarkable that they did not know it would be difficult when they inaugurated the movement. It is to be hoped, however, they will persevere, even if it takes them several years to raise that half million, for the abandonment of the scheme will not only be disgraceful to New York but mortifying to Admiral Dewey. Perhaps, if worse comes to worst, Chicago will complete its subscription or take the whole job off New York's hands. It offered its good offices in a similar way when the Grant monument scheme threatened to collapse. Perhaps it will do as much for the Dewey arch scheme, provided New York will agree not to attempt any more such enterprises in the future.

FORCE OF BAD EXAMPLE.

High school boys on a strike because the Board of Education refused them a holiday.

Thirty small boys arrested while conducting prize fights to a finish in the basement of a dwelling-house.

Those are two illustrations of the force of bad example, furnished by the history of a single day in Chicago.

It is, perhaps, worth while for men to stop and consider what an influence they are exerting on the younger generation. In the first instance the high school boys adopted the most approved methods of grown-up men, who resort to strikes in the endeavor to enforce their demands. They put "pickets" about the North Division High School and prevented the girls, who were, presumably, not members of the union, from entering the schoolhouse. Then, when the principal attempted to come out they barred the door and refused him egress. Finally the strikers formed a procession and marched from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, blowing tin horns, and throwing pebbles at the windows as they passed. At each school they gathered recruits and showed that they have thoroughly learned the lesson taught by more mature strikers.

This is bad enough, but it is as nothing when compared with the second instance. In this case about fifty small boys arranged and were carrying out a series of prize fights, planned as nearly as possible on the lines of the adult "exhibitions" which are a weekly feature of life in Chicago under the present city administration. Children of 9 years gloated over the small but bloody gladiators with quite as much glee as their elders display in watching the "Stock-Yards Kid" beat the "Bridgeport Brute" into unconsciousness. All the details of the youthful "carnival" were modeled exactly on the lines of the adult "sporting clubs," even to the division of the gross receipts and a startling "wind-up" in the shape of a dog fight.

It is, of course, idle to expect that professional prize fight promoters will see anything in this exhibition of infantile depravity but an amusing spectacle. It is also likely that with the spring election so near at hand the city authorities will be inclined to take a humorous view of the situation. Only the force of a public sentiment, which at present seems by no means unanimous, promises any actual reform.

In the meantime, however, the boys have a just cause of complaint against the police for arresting them, while allowing their fathers to conduct "boxing exhibitions," which are successful in just the degree that they are brutal and bloody.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON BOOM.

The South, which for several years past has been getting an average of five cents for its cotton, is now getting between eight and nine cents, with a prospect that the price may be forced up speculatively to 10 cents, which would mean nearly $50 a bale. The yield of 1898-'99 was immense, and the planters realized lower prices than they did from the small preceding crop, but the last crop did not reach the 12,000,000 bales which had been predicted, but fell to 9,000,000 bales. The total shortage is 3,700,000 bales, as compared with 1898-'99. The shortage of the Egyptian and Indian crop is 794,000 bales. Including the amount of cotton on hand on Sept. 1, 1899, and the crop of all cotton countries for the present year, the total supply of cotton to Sept. 1, 1900, is estimated at 13,750,864 bales, while the consumption of cotton for the same time, it is estimated, will be 14,456,000, which shows that next fall the world will still be short of this necessary staple. These statistics sufficiently account for the advance in prices and the jubilation of the Southern planters over their prospects, concerning which, by the way, Mr. Bryan has had nothing to say.

The most interesting feature of this cheerful situation is the demand which is springing up all over the South for cotton mills in the midst of its cotton fields. That section is rapidly nearing the time when it will manufacture nearly all the cotton it grows. Knoxville, Tenn., is to have another cotton mill at once. Athens, Ga., is to have a hundred thousand dollar mill, and the money is already raised. Gastonia, N. C., which already has five or six successful small mills, is building a million dollar mill. The success of Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Charlotte, Spartansburg, and other milling centers has at last roused the enthusiasm of Atlanta. The Business-Men's league of the city has taken the initiative in a movement to erect a million dollar cotton mill. It is proposed that those having a limited amount of capital may take stock and a certain amount will be reserved so as to allow the mill employés to invest their savings. Hitherto Alabama and North Carolina have taken the lead in these mill investments, but it is now apparent that Georgia will offer inducements, headed by Atlanta, which is in the heart of the Piedmont region, the most favored of all for cotton manufacture. The Southern States already have about 5,000,000 spindles. It is estimated that in the next ten years the number will be increased to 20,000,000, or at the rate of 1,500,000 a year. The outlook is ominous for the New England mills, whose operations have already been more or less affected by the manufacturing growth of the South. The compensation, however, will come in the fact that Northern capital will be interested in these mills, and that they will be largely run, as many of them are now, by Northern men.

WHO accuses the anti-trust conference of being other than a strictly non-partisan affair? Look at a partial list of the eminent non-partisans in attendance: Sister Gougar, Jerry Simpson, the Hon. Ig Donnelly, Congressman Lentz, George Fred Williams, Tom L. Johnson, John Peter Altgeld, the perennial Judge Prentiss, Statesman Bill Sulzer, General J. B. Weaver—and Sovereign.

IT is alleged that Connecticut dogs are suffering from the grip, but it may be they are simply the victims of a too generous diet.

WHEN Editor Sheldon takes charge of the Topeka Capital he must look out, moreover, for the acrostic fiend.

WE are inclined to think Mrs. Carse has made a tactical error in giving warning of the proposed house-to-house canvass.

IT it to be noted, in passing, that the Marquette club's candidates generally arrive.

NOW COMES the announcement that Quay has made up his mind to retire. What new scheme is he hatching out now?

THE activity of the police in Alderman Gunther's ward is counterbalanced by their inactivity in the other wards. The normal average must be maintained.

A DEHORNED bull, we are told, gored a man to death the other day. It happened, however, in Kansas.

PEACE may prevail finally in Kentucky, but the Colonels are ready for wah.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unreasonable.

The appreciative reader is requested to mark the readiness with which our Cuban wards adopt the higher form of speech and lucid expression of the idea so eminently characteristic of the cultured American.

"Ha!" exclaimed the native, who had been admitted to an audience with the new Governor, but was cautioned, as he went away, to keep his own counsel, "must I say nothing just because I saw Wood?"

To the New Woman.

Lithe of form and fair of feature,
Breezy, tantalizing creature,
Free as air, emancipated,
Wearing garments bifurcated,
Latest print on history's pages,
Ripened fruit of all the ages,
Thee we hail, O, maid divine,
The Coming Man's own Valentine!

Crushing Out Ambition.

"You told me you had sent an article to the magazine. Was it published?"

"No."

"Did the publishers return it?"

"They did not."

"Then you didn't send stamps for return postage?"

"Yes, I did. They returned the stamps. They said the manuscript was not worth returning."

"Why don't you sue them for it?"

"That's what they want me to do. They say they would like to have it read in court."

Applying a Remedy.

"Tommy doesn't feel like going to school this morning," said Mrs. Tucker. "He says he has a pain in his stomach. He's lying on the lounge in the sitting-room, all humped up out of shape."

"I think," said Mr. Tucker, reaching behind the mirror for a small rawhide, "I can lick him into shape."

Too Full of Wrath.

Photographer—"Look just a little pleasanter, please."

Stranger (sitting for his photograph)—"I don't want to look any pleasanter. I'm a delegate to the anti-trust conference."

Standing Up for His Town.

The loafers sitting about the stove in the barroom of the country hotel looked up as the athletic drummer with the sample cases came in and registered his name.

"Pretty cold day," one of them ventured to remark.

"Yes."

"Where do you come from?" hazarded another.

"I'm from Kalamazoo," he said, wheeling around and facing them, "and I can lick any man that laughs at it!"

How He Remembered.

Chairman (of investigating committee)—"I am compelled now to ask how much your campaign cost you."

Victorious Candidate—"It cost me $39.78."

Chairman—"How does it happen you remember the odd cents?"

Victorious Candidate—"From the fact that $19.78 is what the new hat cost that I promised my wife in case I was elected."

More than Innocent.

"You say you were an unwilling witness of the quarrel between this man and his wife? Did you interfere in any way?"

"No, your Honor. I was merely the incensed bystander."

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

The United States government uses nearly 10,000 new typewriters each year.

The usual output from 100 gold mines in the immediate vicinity of Johannesburg is fifteen tons of gold a month.

A firm in London purchases each year over 2,000,000 bottles, valued at about $35,000, recovered from garbage and dust yards.

The Brewers' union at Cincinnati has passed a resolution subjecting to a fine any member who patronizes a non-union barber shop.

Union cigarmakers at St. Louis have organized clubs in various wards to introduce the label of the union more generally to consumers.

The annual consumption of cotton by mills in Russia has been about 200,000 tons for several years, and the industry is growing steadily in importance there.

Since the general lockout of the granite cutters by the New England Granite Manufacturers' association the Granite Cutters' National union has paid off a debt of $300,000.

One cause assigned for the high price of paper is that mills across the Atlantic produced an unsatisfactory product last year, making an unprecedented demand in Europe for American paper.

An agricultural expert writing for the London Telegraph predicts that before 1950 farming in England will be carried on mostly by syndicates, as the tendency in modern machinery for farm work is more favorable to capital than to labor.

A bill having for its purpose State control of railways has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature. It provides for the creation of a Board of Administration consisting of fifteen persons, including the members of the Railway commission, three State directors, and several clerks. The Board of Administration is to determine the best policy of operating railroads in all departments, and all railroads operating in the State are to adopt it. Rates for transportation of freight and passengers are to be reduced so no road shall pay annual dividends of more than 6 per cent. The charter is to be forfeited of any road refusing to carry out the orders of the State Board of Administration, and it is to operate the road in future.

Pettigrew Denounced.

"The Chicago Tribune" has caused inquiries to be made in the cities and towns of South Dakota to ascertain what the people think of Senator Pettigrew. As a result it announces confidently that Aguinaldo's friend will be retired to private life as soon as the people get an opportunity to express their condemnation of his course through their Legislature. This speaks well for South Dakota. We are glad to note that the people of that State are aroused to indignation over the way the flighty Senator has conducted himself. He has alienated his friends both at home and at the national capital, and merits the punishment his traitorous course brings him.—Great Falls (Mont.) Leader.

Unbounded Wealth.

The London capitalist was seated at his desk with a number of mechanical drawings and sheets of paper covered with figures before him.

"Planning another railway?" asked the visitor.

"No. Railways seem rather small to me. I've been reading about the movements of the army in south Africa. What I'd like to have more than anything else is a ferry boat line across the Tugela River."—Washington Star.

Took Him at His Word.

"What have you got?" he inquired, as he seated himself at a table in the restaurant.

"Almost everything," replied the waiter.

"Almost everything? Well, give me a plate of that."

"Certainly. Hash!" screamed the waiter.—Ohio State Journal.

War Rates.

"It's absurd," said the American Baron. "I couldn't think of settling $5,000,000 on you in the event of your marriage to my daughter."

"Please to remember," replied the English Duke, "that we are a scarce article just now. Most of us have gone to the south African war."—Philadelphia North American.

Valentines.

Briton to Boer—
The fray is done, the war is o'er,
When you give up and shoot no more.
Boer to Briton—
The fight is off, we'll go back home,
When you retreat across the foam.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Oom Paul's Guests.

Dobbe—"Well, a good many British soldiers are on the homestretch already."

Bobbe—"Running back to England?"

Dobbe—"O, no; they're on the race track at Pretoria."—Baltimore American.

International Amenities.

Monsieur Alphonse—"Ha! ha! It tek ze whole Br-r-ritish armee to vip a few tousand farmers!"

John Bull—"Right, me boy. I only wish they was Frenchmen!"—Indianapolis Press.

AFTER AGUINALDO IN IGORROTE COUNTRY

WHEN Major March, with his tired battalion, reached the mountain town of Cayen and found Captain Conception and Lieutenant Teldora of the insurgent army waiting for him, he was naturally suspicious. He took them into the house of the presidenta and had a long conference. Finally he made up his mind that they planned no treachery and decided to accept the proposal of the Filipino General Conception to come in and surrender.

He learned from Captain Conception that Aguinaldo had hurried on from the mountain village of Bontoc, going further into the wilderness, and had left General Conception behind to cover his flight. The General had tried hard to get a few soldiers together, but had altogether failed. He was now staying, with his staff, in a lonely little Igorrote village, where the people cordially hated the Tagals and would murder him and his companions at the first opportunity.

General Conception only wanted the assurance that he would be sent at once to Manila under escort before coming in and surrendering. He had no idea of where Aguinaldo had gone and less of following him. So March wrote a letter to Conception, saying that if he would immediately come into Cayen his proposals would be granted.

This was sent back to Conception by a native runner, Major March fearing that if Captain Conception or Lieutenant Teldora went away they might, if the whole scheme was a trick, forget to come back.

We waited during the long, hot afternoon for the appearance of the General and his staff. Would they come or not? Major March paced nervously up and down the wide hall. It would be a big achievement for a First Lieutenant of Artillery, for that was Major March's rank in the regular service.

"Two Generals in three days," put in Captain Jenkinson. "One scalped and the other taken prisoner."

But the question was, "Would Conception come?" Everybody tried to look perfectly unconcerned, to serenely puff a cigar, and pretend to be utterly oblivious to everything else, but, at the same time, every one of us kept our eyes turned steadily in the direction of a trail leading up the mountain side, at the top of which three of Cunningham's scouts were perched, on the lookout for the General.

Jenkinson's company had been brought up and was posted in the road in front of the presidenta, with their arms stacked in the center of the street, ready to fall in and present arms when the insurgents should come in.

"You see," said the Major thoughtfully, "I haven't got much of an expedition, to tell the truth, especially if I should get into a hard fight in these mountains. Conception may propose terms that I cannot accept, and I may have to let him go. But when he comes in here and looks around to see what we've got I want to make a good front."

So we waited and waited. Sometimes there would come a false alarm. We would see the outpost spring to its feet, and then a soldier would come down the mountain side, escorting three or four people, whom we would at first suppose were Conception and his staff. But as they got nearer we would see that it was only a group of Igorrotes, whose curiosity had lured them in to see the strange people from the other side of the mountain.

But suddenly some one exclaimed: "There they are."

We heard Jenkinson bringing his company to attention and the clattering of the rifles as they were taken off the stacks. Down the trail came a little party in bright blue uniforms slashed with red cloth, and with gold braid that glistened in the bright afternoon sunlight. General Conception rode at the head. The little company rode past Jenkinson's company, standing at a "present arms" in the road, and, turning, rode up to the house and dismounted. The Americans arose and removed their hats, while Major March walked forward and shook hands with General Conception and the members of the staff.

There was a sorry contrast between our officers and the insurgent officers. Our men wore shabby, blue flannel shirts and muddy khaki trousers that were torn and patched. Scrambling over mountains and fighting in mud and rain had not helped the appearance of their clothing, but, at least, they looked strong and sturdy, good types of the American fighting man.

The insurgents, in spite of the fact that they had been with a demoralized and panic-stricken flight, were as immaculate as though appearing on parade in Tarlac. Their blue uniforms looked brand-new, and the creases down the trouser legs had doubtless been put in only that morning. Their shoes were nicely blackened and their collars and cuffs were spotless. As they came forward there was a strange odor noticeable on the atmosphere, and somebody said, "What's that?"

McClellan snuffed the air gingerly. "That's perfumery. Those dudes have got it on. My! ain't they nice."

General Conception entered the house first. Behind him came Lieutenant Colonel Josea Joven, Captain Gregorio Syjuis, Lieutenant Maceiano Theodore, and two civilians—Señors Delapenia and Guanango. There was a long colloquy between the Major and the insurgent officers. Then Lieutenant Powers dashed madly out of the room and rushed wildly up. We thought some one inside the council chamber had fainted.

"What's the word for 'surrender'?" shouted Powers. "Hurry up. We've got a deadlock in there. Nobody knows how to say 'surrender' in Spanish."

None of us knew.

"There's a man over in H company knows," said the Sergeant Major. "I'll go over and ask him."

He went over and asked the man in H company, but came back and said the man had known, but had forgotten. Then everybody guessed, and Powers carried in the results, but the insurgents could not understand. Finally a satisfactory conclusion was reached, mainly through the instrumentality of Captain Conception, who spoke good English whenever he felt like it. The Major had talked in his more or less fluent Spanish to the Captain all the morning, but had not discovered he spoke English. He turned the Captain over to us, and after we had used up our limited vocabulary and were sitting in silence, somebody said, "I wonder if the Captain would like a drink of vino. There's some real good vino in my canteen, but I hate to offer it to him."

"Thank you," said the Captain, "I should be much pleased." And the canteen was duly presented.

Major March was not pleased when he found that Captain Conception spoke English.

"Why, Captain," he said, "you never told me."

MAJOR MARCH'S COLUMN WELCOMED IN AN IGORROTE VILLAGE.

"You never asked me," said the Captain.

Still, the Major looked gloomy, and as the Captain went on to explain that he had formerly spoken it with fluency, but that he had been so long away from Ringapore, where he had acquired the language, that he had forgotten many words. One of the words he could not remember was "surrender."

General Conception did not wish to surrender. He merely wanted to "quit fighting." Major March was not disposed to spend much time over the matter.

"I am going after Aguinaldo, gentlemen," said the Major. "My time is valuable."

"After Don Emilio!" said Conception. "Bah! you will not catch him."

Then he and all of his staff laughed as though there was some good joke in what the General had said.

Major March told Conception that if he was disposed to put himself unconditionally in the hands of the Americans he would promise him every courtesy, safe conduct out of the Insurgent territory, and would have him sent to Manila, where he might see General Otis. Perhaps he would also be disposed to accept those terms.

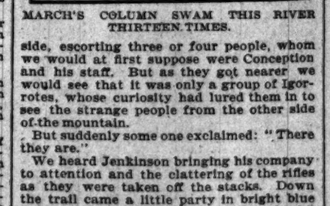
"In that case," said Major March, "I will give you an hour and a half—just the time it took you to come in. Then I shall go on after you."

The General accepted. He and his party were sent back to Cervantes under escort of five of the scouts, and the next morning we moved out of Cayen and headed for Bontoc.

Manila, P. I. R. H. LITTLE.

HOW THE RETREATING INSURGENTS TREATED THE CHURCHES.

MARCH'S COLUMN SWAM THIS RIVER THIRTEEN TIMES.



"THE CHINOS WHO CARRY THE GRUB."

WAYS OF THE WILD WEST.

Mr. Tenderfoot—"This bear meat seems highly spiced." Cactus Charley—"It ought to be, pardner. That's a cinnamon bear steak."—Baltimore American.

"How did the recent election come out?" asked the stranger in Crimson Gulch. "I dunno yet," answered Bronco Bob. "I hain't heard from the Coroner's jury."—Washington Star.

Ten De Foote—"There doesn't appear to be much lawlessness about your town." Cactus Cal—"No. We don't stand fur it, 'roun' here." Ten De Foote—"I suppose when any bad character drifts into town you immediately expel him?" Cactus Cal—"Well, we suspend 'em; most frequent."—Philadelphia Press.

Tenderfoot—"And you say the man they are burying yonder was not sick long?" Lariat Luke—"Nope." Tenderfoot—"What caused his death?" Lariat Luke—"Waal, y' see, stranger, before he wuz a corpse he borry'd another man's hoss 'ithout astin fer it. We fellers overtuk 'im an'——" Tenderfoot—"Was he frightened?" Lariat Luke—"Skeerdest man I uver seen—in suspense killed 'im."—Ohio State Journal.

"We find," said the foreman of the Western jury, "that if, as the prisoner says, the shooting was accidental, then he ought to hang; for in these gun affairs a man oughter know his own mind. It oughter be shoot to kill or no shoot. A man who has accidents happen to him with a gun is dangerous to our society, an' oughter be put out of the way fer the safety of respectable folks."—Philadelphia North American.

Squaring Off.

"I see England is sending her nobility to the front now, as targets for the Boers," remarked the man with bushy whiskers. "Which," replied the man with the monocle, "merely carries out my statement that England hasn't really begun to fight yet. She's only just putting up her dukes now."—Philadelphia Press.

Good Place for Quiet Reading.

Governor Leary of Guam wants a library for the island. The opportunities for literary recreation in Guam, if the books were only furnished, must be great.—Nashville Banner.

In Doubt.

Niece—"Yes, Eddie was slightly wounded in the first fight. We have a letter from the orderly sergeant."

Aunt—"Where was he wounded?"

Niece—"We are not quite sure. The letter mentioned the place, but we don't know whether it is an anatomical phrase or a Transvaal town."—The King.

"A POLICY OF DANGER."

NEW YORK SUN, ADMINISTRATION PAPER, UTTERS WARNING NOTE.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay Advised to Move Slowly—Passionate Sympathy with the Boers Said to Exist Especially in the West—Blunder of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—Most Unfortunate Time for Its Introduction.

(Note—The following article, while avowedly a communication addressed to the editor of the New York Sun, was printed in a conspicuous place on the editorial page of that paper, and was "leaded" throughout. It is semi-editorial in its character, and is so regarded both in New York and Washington.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We are told in newspaper dispatches from Washington that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is sure to be ratified by the Senate. Perhaps so; but as the reported program of that body is to set aside its consideration until after the settlement of great questions of legislation, of which one is the bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, such a prophecy seems to me rather rash. Meantime, events may take place and manifestations of public sentiment may be made which will change the tone and attitude of both the administration and the Senate concerning the treaty.

As I have said in a previous letter, the continuance of the attempt of Great Britain to destroy independent republican government in south Africa may introduce into the Presidential canvass of this year an element which will seriously disturb Republican confidence in the reelection of Mr. McKinley, and the possibility troubles me as a "stalwart" Republican since the organization of the party. If that war continues until the time of the election, look with certainty for the expression in the canvass of overwhelming American sentiment sympathetic with the Boers. That sentiment has now little outlet in American newspapers—to their dishonor be it said—but it burns passionately in the hearts of nine-tenths of the people, nay, I make bold to say, in the breasts of ninety-nine-hundredths of them. Even of the many converted to friendship, if not affection, for England because of the reversal of her traditional policy toward Cuba as pursued in the Virginius case, for example, there are few who hold that there is any obligation of gratitude imposed by it which carries any further obligation to sustain Great Britain in a war for which no righteous excuse can be made. As the conflict proceeds and the brave defense of the two little republics provokes more and more the admiration of all men, this feeling of sympathy with them and of indignation against Great Britain for its attempt to crush them without just cause grows in extent and intensity. Even here in New York, where its expression is frequently stifled by short-sighted views of financial or commercial interest, I find that now, after four months of the south African war, nine-tenths of the men I meet are sympathetic with the Boers, and in the number are included members of every party and many inveterate mugwumps. A like feeling, I am told, prevails in Boston, and I am surprised to hear it freely expressed by men and women whose general friendship for England has always been of the most cordial kind—the sort of people who have been most contemptuous concerning demagogic twisting of the lion's tail and have been classed as Anglo-maniacs in the past. Their sense of justice is outraged by the pretexts, stock-jobbing and other, on which Chamberlain's enterprise for the destruction of republican independence in south Africa was undertaken.

In the West and in the union generally this feeling is even passionate, and its fire becomes steadily more consuming. If it finds, or, rather, when it finds a leader to give it voice and to provoke it into a blaze, unforseen dangers will be upon us in politics.

At such a time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is especially unfortunate, in its conflict with the Monroe doctrine and the interests of the American people, as you have pointed out so ably. That surrender of the traditional American position may prove to be the provoking cause of a devastating political storm. This administration has been assailed by partisan enemies on the ground that secretly it is devoting the energy and intrigue of its State department to compacting an alliance with England in defiance of the unbroken American policy and precedent, an alliance which threatens to involve us in dangerous complications with the politics of the world. Ignorant and unfounded accusation will be a chief count in the indictment brought against the Republican party by its enemies in the coming canvass. That this Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be used as the chief evidence adduced as indicative of the surrender of America to England is not more doubtful. The circumstance that the treaty had the support of Democratic Senators will make no difference; the majority party will be held responsible in the diatribes which the stump will pour forth in the determination to appeal to and give initiative to American sentiment. Meantime, if the south African war continues, or even if it has ceased with the snuffing out of independent republican government there, the feeling of outraged sympathy with the Boers will have prepared the people to listen to such utterances.

Mr. John Hay, the Secretary of State, is unquestionably a man of parts, but he is not of the solidity of mind and character which fits him for such a post in troublous times like these. After serving as assistant secretary to Lincoln while almost a mere lad, he became known as an agreeable writer of the lighter vein only. It is true that he has had much diplomatic experience of the sort obtainable at American legations abroad, but it was more social than political, even after he was finally lifted into the Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James previous to his appointment as Secretary of State in succession to Judge Day. I believe Mr. Hay started out as a lawyer, but he has had little or no experience as such, and his mind is not of the legal cast. He is bright rather than profound, graceful, and tasteful, and tactful rather than of a substantial intellectual quality. Coming to the State department directly from London, where as American Ambassador he received much social attention altogether grateful to him, Mr. Hay brought to it the prevailing confidence of English aristocratic society in the indomitable prowess of British arms, and it may be assumed that naturally he agreed with English opinion that the British were sure to march to complete and speedy victory over the Boers.

It was with that spirit that Mr. Hay entered into the negotiations with Lord Pauncefote on the theory, totally conflicting with the past American position, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still alive with all its original vitality and that the placation of England by substantial concessions really subversive of the Monroe doctrine was a necessary preliminary to the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Knowing nothing by personal sympathy of the true sentiment of the American people concerning both that matter and the conspiracy for the destruction of the independence of the south African republics, he could not foresee how profound would be the popular resentment with which his amiable diplomacy would be received or how dangerous to the Republican party it might become. Mr. Hay undoubtedly expected only unobservant popular applause for a masterly stroke of statesmanship. His theory was that the popular demand was simply for the canal.

I shall not criticise the appointment of Mr. Hay's young son as Consul at Pretoria. It was undoubtedly due to a desire, even to a necessity, that our consular representative with the Boers would be one on whom he could have absolute reliance and with whom he could preserve relations of unquestioning confidence; for, with the situation as it is, young Mr. Hay doubtless has carried to Pretoria substantially diplomatic no less than purely consular responsibilities. The justification of his appointment may appear later in offices and negotiations performed with reference to the establishment of peace, which, I am convinced, this administration will be compelled to offer if the south African war continues. The blunder of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will render it all the more necessary for Mr. McKinley to conciliate and satisfy American sentiment by tendering our government's friendly mediatorial offices to England. Meantime the Republican party will be relieved of a heavy handicap in the Presidential race if the long deliberation over that treaty which is now likely to occur shall result in its failure in the Senate. It is loaded with no advantages but with many perils to us, which would be made vexatiously manifest as time went on.

New York, Feb. 9. AMERICAN.

PARIS A HELP TO WHEAT.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

cases	$1.75@2.00	Florida, 6-basket cases	$2.25@2.75
Parsnips, brl.	$1.00@1.25	Squash, bbl.	$1.00@1.25
Onions, bu. red	40@45c	Green peppers, 6-basket crate	$2.50@4.00
Do white	45@75c	Kohlrabi, doz.	30@35c
Green onions, 2-3 bu. box	$2.50	Oyster plant, doz.	30c
Cauliflower, Cal. crates	$1.25@1.50	Parsley, La., doz.	25@35c
Brussels sprouts, qt.	15c	Michigan	40@50c
Carrots, La., new, doz	40@50c	Radishes, La., doz.	30c
		Do home-grown	35@40c

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.75@2.00	brls	$6.00@7.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.50@3.00	Wisconsin, bell and bugles	$7.00@7.50
Apples, fancy	$2.25@4.00	Pears, Cal., Duchess, brls	$4.00@5.00
Bananas, bch.	$1.25@1.75	Keiffers	$3.50@5.00
Strawberries, Fla. qt	40@65c	Lemons, Cal.	$2.50@3.00
Grapes, Catawba, 15-bskt. cases	$2.00@2.35	Grape fruit, box	$3.50@4.00
Cranberries, Jersey		Cal. navels	$2.50@3.00
		Cal. seedlings	$2.00@3.00

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1900.	Receipts 1899.	Shipments 1900.	Shipments 1899.
Apples, brls.	995	1,205	220	92
Beans, bu.			785	1,685
B. corn, lbs.			16,180	1,800
Butter, lbs.	374,373	630,548	1,091,019	966,672
Cheese, lbs.	307,570	81,200	124,437	74,962
D. fruits, lbs.		125	14,250	18,170
Eggs, pkgs.	6,626	925	10,044	900
Game, pkgs.	266			
Hay, tons	983	1,124	124	63
Hides, lbs.	379,065	93,310	423,418	134,570
Hops, lbs.				2,000
Potatoes, bu.	52,871	3,450	31,795	7,725
Poultry, lbs.	54,300	54,710	133,580	158,176
Poultry, coops.	22	201		452
Wool, lbs.	91,770	77,730	26,189	248,902

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 27,799 brls; exports, 2,544 brls. Held a little higher on the advance in wheat. Business ruled fairly active for the choice brands of spring and winter. Rye flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.90@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.60. Buckwheat flour—Quiet, $1.50@1.65. Cornmeal—Firm; city, 78c.

Wheat—Receipts, 46,400 bu; exports, 63,882 bu. Spot strong; No. 2 red, 77½c, elevator; No. 2 red, 79¼c, f. o. b., afloat, in store; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81¼c, f. o. b., afloat, prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 83¼c, f. o. b., afloat, prompt. Options opened firm, and later advanced actively on exceedingly strong Paris markets, coupled with renewed crop damage reports from France, foreign buying, and the strength in corn. Prices were sustained firmly all day until near the close, when they yielded a little to realizing and left off steady at ½@¾c net advance, with near months strongest. March, 77@77½c; closed 77¾c; May, 75 1-16@75 11-16c; closed 75½c; July, 74¾@75¾c; closed 75¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 168,675 bu; exports, 35,532 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 48¾c, f. o. b., afloat, and 41¾c, elevator. Options opened firm on higher cables, which impelled an active speculative demand. There were good clearances and a fair export demand, but near the close realizing brought a slight reaction. Closed steady at ⅝c net advance. May, 40¾@40⅝c; closed 40⅝c; July, 41 3-16@41⅜c; closed 41¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 126,100 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track, mixed Western, 30@30½c; track, white, 31½@33c. Options dull, but steady.

Rye—Steady; good to choice, 56@57½c.

Barley—Dull; Western steamed, $6.35; February, $6.32½; nominal. Refined quiet; continent, $6.55; S. A., $6.80; compound, 6@6½c. Petroleum—Quiet and steady; crude, 3¾c; do yellow, 3¾@3¾c. Resin—Firm; strained, common to good, $1.70. Turpentine—Steady. Cabbage—Quiet; Long Island, $6@8 per 100 lbs. Freights—To Liverpool, quiet and steady.

The market for coffee futures opened barely steady, with prices 10@15 points lower in sympathy with European weakness and an absence of speculative support; the market rallied partially later on covering, but generally showed hesitation, with the volume of speculative transactions moderate. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales were 22,000 bags, including February, 7.20c; March, 7.20@7.25c; May, 7.40@7.45c; September, 7.50@7.55c; December, 7.85@7.75c; January, 7.75c. Spot coffee steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¾c; No. 7 jobbing, 9¾c. Mild steady; Cordova, 10@15¾c.

Sugar—Raw strong; refined firm.

Cotton—Great excitement prevailed at the Cotton Exchange to-day, and a sensational advance of 6¼@10d at Liverpool, as compared with the closing figures of Saturday, threw consternation in the ranks of the bears and led to a heavy demand for covering short contracts, and the English buying orders were particularly heavy. The market was subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, with the net general result in futures of an advance of about 1-3c; the spot market quotations having been officially advanced 3-16c, while a subsequent special canvass to the open market for spot cotton showed that there was a conservative view, as little cotton if any was for sale except at an advance of ¼c. The markets for futures opened in a wild way at an advance of 16@22 points on the new crop months, and 6@8 points on the new crop months. At the best point of the session the maximum rise on the more active positions was 30@39 points, but on the way to this improvement there were several sharp reactions when long cotton came out freely in an effort to secure profits. The closing was 14@16 net to the lowest point of the day was a matter of 10@12 points. But the afternoon phases of the market were of a positively bullish character. Prices again took the highest level and trading changed to covering and investment demand, the buyers being largely influenced by the shortage in the South of advancing spot markets, reluctant sellers, and disappointing receipts. The highest official report of actual transactions for the day was 808,000 bales. Today it is semi-officially estimated that in the absence of any official record that transactions exceeded the records. Buying was stimulated by private cables calculated to show that the short interest in Liverpool was very large, and outstanding recent enormous buying for Liverpool account. A few dispatches from the South on the acreage and weather situation also helped attracting attention, owing to the prevailing excitement and the enormous influx of business. The market closes firm at a net advance of 26@38 March. Futures closed firm. February, 8.60c March, 8.56c; April, 8.63c; May, 8.64c; June, 8.64c; July, 8.68c; August, 8.68c; September, 7.76c; October, 7.74c; November, 7.59c; December, 7.59c; January, 7.59c. Spot closed steady, 3-16c higher; middling uplands, 8¾c; middling gulf, 9c; sales, 1,000 bales.

Metals—The metal market showed no radical new features today and displayed comparatively little animation. Prices were steady and firm, in line with expectations, while that from the West lacked important influence. At the close the Metal Exchange called the following warrants: Lake copper unchanged, at $16.25; tin quiet, at $29.75; lead, unchanged with $4.70 bid and $4.75 asked; spelter easier, with $4.70 bid and $4.75 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.45 and for copper $16.25.

Dried Fruits—Trading was not active in evaporated apples, but as receipts were light and sellers scarce there was a tolerably steady undertone in evidence. Country advices were firm, California did not, and prices here remain unchanged. California dried fruits dull and featureless. State evaporated apples, common, 5@6c; prime to choice, 7@7½c; fancy, 8@8¼c. California dried prunes, 3½@7c per pound; apricots, Royal, 9@11c; Moor Park, 13@18c; peaches, peeled, 18@22c; unpeeled, 7½@9c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 70¾c; track, 72¾@73c; February, 70¾c; May, 68¾c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 hard, 38@39c. Corn—Irregular; No. 2, cash, 32c; track, 33½c; February, 32c; May, 34½@34¾c; July, 34c. Oats—Strong; No. 2, cash, 24½@24¾c; February, 24½c; May, 24¾c; No. 2, cash, 20@20½c. Rye—Higher, 54½c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.56. Pork—Firm, $9.50. Lard—Firm; old, $11.37½; new. Lard—Nominal; prime steam, $5.75; choice, $5.80. Lead—Quiet, $4.60@4.65. Spelter—Better, $4.62½@4.65. Sugar—Quiet, 24½@24¾c; No. 2, 21c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $7.00@7.25. Butter—Creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 10½c. Receipts—Wheat, two days, 117 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—Wheat closed today 4c higher than on Saturday; there being small reaction from the top, led by Chicago. May closed at 66c and July 65¾c. Cash wheat was in good demand, sales were large; No. 1 Northern sold readily at May price; No. 2 held at an average of 1½c under No. 1. Flour—Quiet and steady; first patents, $3.60@3.70; second patents, $3.30@3.40; first clears, $2.60@2.70; second clears, $2.10. Bran, $11.00@11.25 in bulk.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; to arrive, 67¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; to arrive, 66¾c; May, 67¾c; July, 69¾c. No. 2 Northern, 63¾c; No. 3 spring, 60¾c. Oats, 21½@22c. Rye, 53¾c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax—Cash, $1.03¾; May, $1.07¾. Corn—Nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 75,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,215 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing; prices unchanged. Rosin—Firm; $1.35@1.40. Crude turpentine—Firm; $2.00@2.25. Tar—Firm; $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 13.—Corn—Higher; No. 3, 32c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c. Whisky—Firm on basis of $1.23¾ for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 13.—Clover seed—Active, steady; prime old cash, $4.55; February, new, $4.62½; March, $5.65; No. 2 seeds, no sales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.—Turpentine—Market firm at 53¼c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Provisions—Bacon—Long clear middles, light, firm, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, firm, 29s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 57s 6d; American finest colored, firm, 58s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull, refined, May-August, steady, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 41s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 1 Northern spring, firm, 6s 1½d; futures steady; March, 5s 11½d; May, 5s 10¾d; July, 5s 10½d. Corn—Spot American mixed, new, firm, 3s 8½d; do old, 3s 9d; futures steady; February, 3s 8¼d; March, 3s 8¼d; July, 3s 8¼d.

Cotton—Spot quiet, 1-16d higher; American middling, 5¾d; good middling, 5 5-16d; middling, 5¼d; low middling, 5d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4¾d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 bales American. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 18,000 American. Futures opened firm, and closed irregular and easy. American middling, l. m. c.: February, 5 1-64d sellers; February and March, 4 61-64d; March and April, 4 61-64d sellers; April and May, 4 63-64d; 4 64-64d sellers; May and June, 4 65-64d; 5 1-64d sellers; June and July, 4 66-64d; July and August, 4 66-64d buyers; August and September, 4 39-64@4 40-64; September and October, 4 34-64d value; October and November, 4 15-64d value; November and December, 4 10-64d value.

PECK TALKS OF LINCOLN.

CHICAGOAN READS PAPER ON MARTYRED PRESIDENT AS LAWYER.

Tells Wisconsin Bar Association at Madison Emancipator Did Not Believe His Destiny Was Legal Profession—Never Was Great Attorney—S. S. Gregory on Louisiana Purchase—Organization Elects Officers and Orders Bills Drafted.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—At the opening of the State Bar association meeting today George R. Peck of Chicago read a paper on "Lincoln as a Lawyer." The paper was heartily received, and as Mr. Peck concluded his eulogy of Lincoln the association applauded. In opening Mr. Peck said:

"Abraham Lincoln was, I think, the greatest man of his century, and one of the greatest of all the centuries. But it is not as a lawyer he will be remembered. Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer was eminently respectable, and might have been in the first rank if only he had believed that to be a lawyer was the destiny to which he was called. Some men are only fit to be lawyers; but there never was a man of the first class who could not be more if the opportunity came. It did come to him, and he stepped from his law office into the world's history.

"How it all came about; why it was he and not another; what strange combination of opportunity and will made him the central figure of an era, we cannot fathom. Simple rules cannot explain him nor explain the transformation from his birth in a Kentucky cabin to the White House, and from friendless poverty to the highest station in the world. He was what he was, and the analysis ends there. In all his great career there was little that was dazzling and nothing that was meteoric. He began at the lowest and ended at the highest, and yet his ascent was by the slow and patient steps of a man content to wait for rewards until they should come in their own good time."

Prefers Politics to Law.

Mr. Peck referred to the many interruptions in Lincoln's career at the bar, adding that no one could read the story of his life "without seeing that with him the law was never his first love," but that he preferred politics, or at least addressing his fellow-citizens "on the political issues of the day." Continuing, he said:

"Abraham Lincoln never drifted away from the moorings of a plain and homely common sense. His messages, his State papers, his speeches, and his letters are all laden with this great, rare quality, and no man, I think, since Shakspeare, ever had the art, or rather the nature, to say so much in a single sentence."

Mr. Peck quoted from prominent members of the bench and bar their opinions of Lincoln. Ex-Judge Henry W. Blodgett had said: "His great success was the result of his unrivaled clearness of statement and of his absolute fairness and candor." Herndon said: "Lincoln was a good lawyer in a good case and a poor lawyer in a bad case." Judge David Davis' estimate was: "The framework of his mental and moral being was honesty, and a wrong cause was poorly defended by him." Judge Drummond said: "Such was the transparent candor and integrity of his nature that he could not well or strongly argue a side of a cause that he thought wrong." Nicolay and Hay declared that "on the wrong side he was always weak."

Lincoln's Legal Method.

"Was Abraham Lincoln a learned lawyer?" Mr. Peck continued. "I do not think he was. By this I mean he was not a student of the law in its historical and scientific aspects. It was his means of gaining a livelihood, and he always tried to make it a means of vindicating right and establishing justice. But his taste did not lead him into the realm of philosophical jurisprudence. He adored Henry Clay, but I do not think he cared for Austin or Bentham or Beccaria. His mind was unerringly logical and his faculties clear as ice. I imagine his forensic arguments were like his political ones, compact, convincing, inexorable. A pitiless analysis of his opponent's position was his favorite method of proving it to be wrong, and when the analysis was completed, a single sentence would be the thunderbolt which should end the discussion. In his great Springfield speech before the convention which nominated him for Senator against that other great Illinoisan, Stephen A. Douglas, he summed up the doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty' in these words: 'That if any man choose to enslave another, no third man shall be allowed to object.' It would have taken any common man many pages to say that, but he said it in sixteen simple words."

Lincoln's Professional Learning.

Considering the question of Lincoln's professional learning, Mr. Peck said:

"The origin and growth of legal principles and the development of legal doctrines were not within the scope of his training, and I do not think he ever gave much time to them. His mind was not of the order that enriches itself by piling up the treasures which other men have left after years of study. I do not say he would not have been a better lawyer if he had, but I am simply describing him as he was. The case he had in hand at the given time was the case he studied and analyzed, until it was to plain to his own mind that he gave it to the court, illumed as by the light of the sun."

His Estimate of a Lawyer.

Mr. Peck read a fragment written by Lincoln for delivery before some law class, giving his own idea of what a lawyer should be, and commented thus:

"There is Abraham Lincoln revealed more truly than Shakspeare is revealed by those sonnets in which it is said he unlocked his heart. There is much in it about diligence and promptness, something about fees—to which no good lawyer is ever indifferent—but more about honesty, that old-fashioned virtue, which is not so rare as some people think, and which, I hope and believe, is less rare in our profession than anywhere else. I am not unmindful that mere talk about honesty is not decisive of any man's character in that respect, but the testimony is conclusive that Lincoln was clean and clear in all his dealings with his clients and with his fellowmen."

Next Mr. Peck traced Lincoln's "rude and simple" preparation for and entry into the legal profession—reading law books borrowed from Major Stuart while keeping tavern or acting as surveyor or postmaster. He traced the career of the law firm of Stuart & Lincoln at Springfield and emphasized the influence of the junior partner with a jury through his acquaintance with human nature.

"As you trace the life of Lincoln in his biographies," Mr. Peck continued, "you will read little about him as a lawyer. It is one great epic, but it is nearly all devoted to his struggle with poverty, his hatred of slavery, his contest for the mastery with Stephen A. Douglas, and the sad but glorious story of the war, and the tragic ending which gave him to the ages. Not much is told of his legal practice or of his legal acquirements. He was too great for men to comprehend him when he walked the streets of Springfield, greeting neighbor and friend after his kindly, homely fashion, or to fully know him in the courtroom or on the circuit."

"The Great Deliverer."

Mr. Peck referred to some of the more famous cases in which Lincoln had taken part—the Rock Island bridge case, the McCormick-Manny patent case, when Edwin M. Stanton treated him with brutal rudeness, wherefore he was afterwards avenged by making Stanton Secretary of War, and his successful defense of "Jack" Armstrong, whose mother had befriended Lincoln in his youth. His last case was tried in Chicago a month before his nomination for President. He won the case. Mr. Peck concluded:

"And here his career as a lawyer ends, and his career as a man of world-enduring fame begins. We may try as we please to think of him as a lawyer, but always the image of the great deliverer comes uppermost. Surely it would be good for the profession if there were more like him. When he was President he showed in many a trying hour that he had not forgotten his legal training while performing the solemn, the fearful duties that rested upon him.

"Through the dark years, he went steadily forward, clinging to the precepts of the constitution; clinging, as lawyers do, to precedent, if precedent could be found clinging to the ideal of a regular and orderly administration of justice and the affairs of government. Even the emancipation proclamation was sent forth under the sanctions of law—the law of war, and the law of self-defense. No one questions now that it was strictly within his constitutional powers, and all the nations of the earth admit that it was the wisest, bravest, and most humane edict to which any ruler ever set his pen.

"As members of the legal profession, we have a right to feel a proud satisfaction in the thought that behind the guns of Grant and Sherman and Farragut, the calm, deliberate judgment of a lawyer was meditating by day and by night what he might do for the cause. How bravely he kept the faith the world will not forget."

S. S. Gregory Reads Paper.

S. S. Gregory of Chicago followed with a paper on the Louisiana purchase. After an exhaustive historical review, he discussed the question whether or not the government had the right to acquire territory, concluding it had. Jefferson believed it unconstitutional, he said, and made repeated attempts to get the constitution amended, but Jefferson must be vindicated against his own doubts as he acted within the constitution and not without it.

At the afternoon session a petition was received from the Boys' Busy club of Milwaukee asking the association to take steps towards establishing a juvenile court in Milwaukee, similar to that of Chicago. The petition recited that 1,000 boys under the age of 20 are arrested a year in Milwaukee, chiefly for pranks. Joshua Stark and General F. C. Winkler spoke for the plan. H. M. Lewis of Madison gave the chief paper on reminiscences of the early Madison bar.

To Extend Law Course.

The Committee on Legal Education was instructed to prepare a bill for the next Legislature making the requirement for admission to the bar by examination a three years' course of study as required by the University Law School instead of two years as at present. The committee will also draft a code of ethics.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—Joshua Stark, Milwaukee.
Secretary—C. I. Haring, Milwaukee.
Treasurer—S. C. Hanks, Madison.

The meeting closed with a banquet this evening, General E. E. Bryant, President of the association, being the toastmaster. Responses were made as follows: "The Lawyer and the Legislature," C. A. Lamoreux, Ashland; "Legal Education and Examinations," Joshua Stark, Milwaukee; "The Federal Judiciary," W. H. Seaman, Milwaukee; "The Newspaper and the Lawyers," Amos P. Wilder, Madison.

WESTERN FOUNDRY SHOP BURNS

Night Clerk Robinson Overcome by Smoke—Loss of $50,000, Covered by Insurance.

Fire early yesterday destroyed the building and contents of the Western Foundry company's works, Thirty-sixth street and Albany avenue. James Robinson, the night clerk, was overcome by smoke, but will recover. The building was of wood, and burned fiercely, giving the firemen a severe battle. Policeman Andrew Parker risked his life to rescue Robinson. Charles H. Hopke, superintendent for the company, estimated the total loss at $50,000, covered by insurance.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, and Roumania, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Etruria.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close Friday at 6:15 p. m.

For Barbados and Trinidad, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close next Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Para, Manaos, and northern Brazil, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close next Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Savanilo and Cartagena, Colombia, and for Greytown, Nicaragua, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Tacoma, Wash., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 16, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 18, 2 a. m.

For Samoa, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 18, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU—Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Wednesday, rain or snow probable before Thursday; winds shifting to fresh northeasterly.

For Lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday, snow or rain Thursday, winds shifting to fresh northeasterly.

For Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday, snow Thursday, winds shifting to fresh northerly.

Local forecast official, Chicago.

Place of observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Temperature.	Max. Temperature.	Min. Temperature.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken:	7:35 p. m.	7 p. m.						
Abilene	30.06	50	54	32	S.E.		.02	Clear
Albany	29.76	40	48	36	S.W.		.62	Fair
Alpena	30.04	12	28	8	N.W.		.36	Clear
Atlanta	30.16	46	52	30	N.W.		....	Fair
Amarillo	29.92	46	52	32	S.		....	Fair
Battleford	30.60	16	18	0	W.		....	Fair
Bismarck	30.46	10	18	2	N.W.		....	Clear
Buffalo	29.96	26	30	20	Cl'dy		....	Cl'dy
Cairo	30.32	36	38	32	N.E.		.02	Clear
Calgary	30.52	20	24	6	N.W.		....	Clear
Charlotte	30.06	48	54	30	N.		....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.50	0	20	0	N.E.		.06	Snow
Chicago	30.12	30	32	28	N.E.		.04	Snow
Cincinnati	30.30	32	40	30	N.W.		....	Fair
Cleveland	30.18	24	34	22	N.W.		.02	Fair
Concordia	30.40	36	38	32	S.E.		.04	Cl'dy
Dalhart	30.36	10	14	0	W.		....	Clear
Denver	30.24	16	22	0	W.		....	Clear
Des Moines	30.10	28	32	26	N.W.		....	Fair
Detroit	30.18	18	34	16	N.		....	Clear
Dodge City	30.30	36	44	32	S.W.		....	Clear
Dubuque	30.20	24	30	22	N.W.		....	Clear
Duluth	30.26	4	14	4	N.W.		....	Clear
El Paso	30.06	42	58	28	W.		....	Clear
Edmonton	30.62	2	8	0	N.W.		....	Clear
Galveston	30.10	52	54	46	S.E.		....	Cl'dy
Grand Haven	30.22	16	20	12	N.W.		....	Clear
Green Bay	30.22	16	22	8	S.W.		....	Clear
Havre	30.54	8	14	0	W.		....	Clear
Helena	30.40	2	8	0	N.		.04	Snow
Huron	30.50	2	8	0	N.W.		....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.34	24	30	20	N.W.		.46	Clear
Jacksonville	30.02	58	62	46	S.W.		....	Fair
Kansas City	30.28	30	36	22	N.W.		.02	Fair
Landor	30.24	4	8	0	N.W.		....	Clear
Little Rock	30.24	44	48	34	N.		....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.00	60	66	48	S.W.		....	Clear
Marquette	30.12	0	8	0	W.		.02	Clear
Memphis	30.22	40	44	32	N.		.18	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.72	14	14	0	W.		....	Fair
Minnedosa	30.30	14	16	10	W.		....	Clear
Montgomery	30.10	52	60	44	S.W.		.30	Clear
Montreal	29.42	36	44	34	S.W.		2.10	Cl'dy
Nashville	30.30	38	42	30	N.		....	Clear
New Orleans	30.08	54	58	46	S.E.		.02	Clear
New York City	29.76	36	42	30	N.W.		1.32	Clear
Norfolk	29.96	36	40	30	N.W.		.72	Clear
Oswego	29.92	26	30	24	N.W.		.08	Clear
Oklahoma	30.08	40	46	32	S.E.		.08	Clear
Omaha	30.36	8	10	2	W.		....	Clear
Parry Sound	30.02	8	10	6	W.		1.30	Cl'dy
Palestine	30.14	52	58	38	S.		....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.12	28	34	24	N.W.		.36	Clear
Philadelphia	29.92	34	38	30	N.W.		.48	Clear
Pittsburg	30.12	28	34	24	N.W.		....	Clear
Pueblo	30.46	24	32	8	W.		....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.66	12	14	0	W.		....	Fair
Rapid City	30.52	8	14	0	W.		.02	Fair
Red Deer	30.62	6	8	0	W.		....	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	36	38	34	W.		....	Clear
St. Paul	30.34	6	12	2	W.		....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.04	30	42	24	W.		.14	Snow
Ste. Marie	30.06	20	30	18	W.		.04	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	30.22	28	32	26	N.W.		....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.22	36	42	32	N.W.		.12	Clear
Vicksburg	30.06	52	58	38	S.E.		.01	Clear
Washington	30.02	42	48	34	N.		.02	Clear
White Haven	30.02	32	36	28

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A POLICY
in
THE STRONGEST INSURANCE COMPANY

is not more secure than the guaranty given by W. W. Kimball Co. on all pianos and organs sold by them, both as to quality and price.

NO OTHER PIANO HOUSE THUS
PROTECTS ITS PATRONS.

This week we have an especially choice selection of new and used upright pianos which we offer at prices that will show a saving of from $50 to $100 from prices usually asked for instruments of like value.

Great bargains may also be had in organs.

NOTE THESE PRICES.

Used organs, $15 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per month.
A large line of new organs of various makes, $35 to $75; $5 cash, $3 per month.

We have some serviceable used upright pianos from $75 to $160; $10 cash, $5 per month.

A number of Kimball pianos used at concerts, returned from rental, or dropped from catalogue on account of change in design of cases, at reduced prices.

Those large size Eastern made uprights, in fancy wood cases, richly carved, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings and 3 pedals, which we are offering at $155, are decided bargains.

If you wish a self-playing organ we have them, slightly used, at $45, $55, and $75.
New self-playing organs, $75 to $1.25.

Any used instrument bought at this sale may be returned at any time within two years, and we will allow the full amount paid toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].
243-253 Wabash-av.

CLEARING SALE
OF
PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.

New England upright, $125; Schaaf upright, $75; full-sized Knabe mahogany upright, $270; Fischer upright, $165; Bauer upright, $125; Arion upright, $75; extra large A. B. Chase upright, $175; Chickering grand, $200; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $500; Chickering upright, $200; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, very fine order, $275; Baker upright, $100; nearly new Ludwig mahogany upright, best style, $225; fine Steinway, square, in perfect order, $150; Hallet & Davis upright, $90; Lyon & Decker Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Bradbury upright, $110; used Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $140; used Steinway, parlor grand, intrinsically good as new, $450; Leland mahogany upright, $150; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style at a sacrifice; Fischer upright, $100; Washburn upright, $200; large Knabe upright, $250; Kimball upright, $100; Decker square, large size, mahogany case, $50; Decker upright, $175; almost new Knabe upright, mahogany case, very low; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; new Huntington, case slightly marred; and many others.

Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Also a special new upright piano in fancy case at $140, on easy terms.

This week is an especially favorable time to select an instrument.

Visitors are always welcome.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TREMENDOUS SALE OF PIANOS
AT FACTORY COST
PRIOR TO MOVING TO OUR NEW STORE,
255 WABASH-AV.

We have cut prices and each instrument is tagged with the remarkable price. Set your own price, then find the piano with the tag on at your figure. The largest sale ever held in Chicago. Here you can save from $90 to $175 on a piano.

PARTIAL LIST.

Newton & Co., good order	$ 25.00
Lighte, fine condition	50.00
Emerson, large upright	89.00
Boardman & Gray, ebony upright	126.00
McPhail, good order	57.00
Sohmer, large upright	115.00
Steinway, walnut case	327.00
Bradbury, rosewood case	106.00
Kimball, large upright	110.00
Knabe, rosewood case	215.00
Steinway, medium size	215.00
New Eastern made uprights reduced	127.00
Square pianos, $129, $178, $198, $245, and up.	
Organs, $17, $25, $35, and up.	

EASY PAYMENTS.

STORY & CLARK, 231 WABASH-AV.

PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK.
CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK.

EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN.
EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN.

ODD STYLES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
ODD STYLES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

BUY TODAY AND SAVE.....$100
BUY TODAY AND SAVE.....$100

EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS.
P. J. Healy, Manager.
PIANOS 239-241 Wabash-av. PIANOS

AN ESSENTIAL PART,
in the construction of
THE MANY-TONED "CROWN" PIANO,
is its fine cabinet.
THIS GIVES IT CAPACITY for producing
a great variety of different tones
WITHOUT IN ANY WAY DETRACTING FROM
or affecting the ordinary piano tone.
NO OTHER PIANO HAS IT.
Sold on payments when desired.
GEORGE P. BENT, Mfr.,
Salesrooms: 206 Wabash-Ave.
Factory and salesrooms: 240 Washington-Boul.

VOSE PIANOS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SQUARE PIANOS. IN UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Prices absolutely the lowest in Chicago.

NEW PIANOS RENTED.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers. 204 Wabash-Av.

ANOTHER LIST OF BARGAINS IN USED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 Lighte, good tone, carefully renovated.....$100
1 A. & C. Schaaf, all in good shape.....$125, $140, $150
1 Gabler, large size, powerful tone.....$150
1 Lighte, neat walnut case, like new.....$160
1 Hamilton & Hagarstrom, cash, like new.....$175
1 Singer, with mandolin attachment, like new.....$175
Also a few choice bargains in used BAUER UPRIGHTS. Easy payments, if desired.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF New styles
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF upright pianos.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF Low prices. Easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF.
147-149 West Madison-st., Corner Union-st.

WE ARE SELLING THE WONDERFUL NEW Columbia Graphophone for the marvelously low price of $10. This is one of the best talking machines manufactured, and is complete in every detail. little cost, much pleasure. No trouble, easy terms. $1 down and $1 per week. LOPTIN BROS. & CO., diamond merchants and jewelers, 103 State-st., West Side store, 605 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

BEFORE PURCHARING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO.
JOHN W. NORTHRUP, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

$155 BUYS NEW EASTERN MADE UPRIGHT piano, fully guaranteed; all kinds of wood cases to select from; terms easy to suit purchaser.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., Corner Union-st.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

GOOD STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at $4 per month; second-hand upright pianos to rent at $3 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CHASE, HACKNEY, CARLISLE THREE names that are fast becoming household words among the music-loving public. Don't fail to see these pianos at
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of any EVERETT piano.
THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING, GABLER, PACKARD, AND Price pianos represented in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

TWO GENUINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 and $275; original price $450 and $500; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT piano in storage; will sell at great sacrifice as I need the corner there until noon today. 4313 Cottage Grove-av.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDITION; three pedals, 7 1-3 octaves; a rare bargain at $250.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$190 BUYS A FINE DECKER BROS. PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves; GOOD TONE; nice rosewood case; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, fine rosewood case; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$80 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL WALNUT UPRIGHT piano; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WE SELL GOOD PIANOS, PAYABLE $5 monthly; lowest prices. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND CHICKERING Bros. pianos are sold only by Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av. Write or call for catalogues.

$145—DECKER & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

$85 BUYS WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

SACRIFICE—A SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT piano; leaving city. 816 Evergreen-av., 2d flat.

$185—VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

$95, $85, $65 EACH—GOOD SQUARE PIANOS. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

$130—ENGLISH SCHAFF BROS.' PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age; good education, good habits, rapid at figures, A1 correspondent; a hustler; best city references; two years' experience in office of large wholesale house. Address X 517, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN, AGED 30, speaking French; 8 years' bookkeeping and commerce and 3 years' law practice in New Orleans; same city business experience. Address X 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKKEEPER by a young man, 21, who is also a competent stenographer and typewriter; good reference; willing to start on small salary where there is a chance for promotion. Address X 511, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; willing to start on small salary where there is chance of promotion. Address W 542, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY young man, 20; 6 years' experience; first-class references; salary reasonable. X 522, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced, accurate, reliable; can give bonds; A1 city references; married. X 537, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK man; experienced, first-class ref. X 544, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN, years of experience getting goods to consumers through retail and jobbing trade by agency of demonstrators, is open for engagement; can successfully handle volume of people and do volumes of business; have system of placing goods in a manner they cannot be dislodged if article has merit and quality maintained; can put anything on the market that is meritorious. Address W 524, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FAIR, HONEST scheme to make money by traveling in the Southern States; can back legitimate enterprise. Address X 547, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HUSTLING ADVERtising solicitor, writer; high class. X 553, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 ALL AROUND engineer and electrician; repairs of all kinds. Address ENGINEER, 291 S. Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER OR JANitor; understand gas and steam engine; handy with tools; best refs. Address W 293, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE CARPENter or watchman; best of references; experienced, age 30. Address X 542, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CARPENTER; good at hardwood floors; old or new; day or contract. FUSSNER, 6037 Washington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cutter, city or country; A No. 1 tailor. Address H N 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—UPHOLSTERING AND repairing; private or hotels. 803 N. Robey, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN OR OILer; references. Address X 551, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COACHMAN, thoroughly experienced, willing, obliging; excellent references 3 years last place. Address S A 907, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; SINgle, first-class city references. X 555, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; good penmanship; accurate, reliable; situation rather than salary desired. Address X 504, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid; good writer; reasonable salary. Address W 546, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher; accurate; 4 years' experience; good penman; $12.50. Address X 503, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN CONtemplating going to Paris for the exposition would like to make arrangements with first-class firm to represent them; was resident of Paris and Brussels for a number of years and traveled those countries as salesman. Address X 528, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN YOUNG man, 18, bright, energetic; understands languages, collecting, and office work; experienced; living with parents; finest references. BURRELL, 192 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young man in private family for general work or as assistant janitor in flat building; best of city references. Address GUST ANDERSON, 333 Stevenson-st., 1st floor, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS NIGHT watchman or work in wholesale house, warehouse, or factory; best of city references given. Address X 521, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK AS JANITOR; experienced with steam heat and pumps, also cleaning; best of city references. WM. JOHNSON, 391 East Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—STRONG YOUNG MAN wants work of any kind in or out of city; good references; handy tools, care horses. Address C V 513, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN, RELIABLE, wants work of any kind; porter, hotel work, furnace to care for, or anything, at small wages. Address 1 Fern-av. office.

SITUATION WANTED BY EXPERIENCED houseman, handy with tools. W 555, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 ADVERTISING man, on schemes, programs, etc. X 552, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, office work; some knowledge of stenography; willing worker; will begin for small wages. Address X 516, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OFfice assistant; good writer; can assist on books; $6. Address C S 431, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—OLD LADY, FOR GENeral housework in a small family, or would keep house for lady employed during the day. 4538 State-st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, COOK or general housework, private family; refs.; $5 week. 120 E. 42d-st., Flat 4.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; experienced girl; good cook and manager; small family; $5; state particulars. T 455, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework in small family; $2.50; North Side. 570 Wieland-st., near North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT YOUNG LADY, good seamstress, desires second work, small refined family. Address X 504, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COOKING OR GENERal work; colored; references. MAUDE SMITH, general delivery, Station M.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; city or country; references. Call at 175 22d-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress in private family. 3927 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL; second or general work. Address 4227 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, 23, for housework; $4. X 573, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS, LAUNdresses; good references. 255 E. Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO LIGHT general housework. 1321 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, IRONING, and cleaning by the day. 2535 50th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by refined, well educated young lady of 22 years, for a bachelor; good home an object. Address C S 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER with small family or elderly person; am young widow with little girl. Address X 569, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by competent, reliable housekeeper; good reference. Address X 519, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; FIRST-class, latest style, perfect fit guaranteed; $2 a day. 32 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker in families; reasonable. A. D., 917 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WISHes sewing; good fitter; $1.25 a day. WILTON, 5806 Drexel-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will sew in family, February, $1.50 day; good references; North Side. X 518, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE OR nursery governess; can speak French; party going to Paris preferred; best of references given. Address 6417 Lowe-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE CHILD'S nurse; can give good references; no child only. Call or write MISS B. FOSTER, 264 La Salle-av., 2d flat.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — COOKS, CHEFS, waitresses, laundresses, 24 girls, pantry and dishwasher girls, nurses, housekeepers, housemen, butlers, waiters, married couples. HELP FURNISHED FREE to clubs, hotels, institutions. Telephone 869 North. 132 N. Clark-st.
MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SCANDInavian, German, girls, cooks, second, nurses, housekeepers, dining-room, chambermaids, and general housework girls, city and country. 12 E. Center-av. HELP FURN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN GIRLS, 3 experienced 2d girls, 4 German cooks, 7 German housework girls; strictly private family help only. Call 347 E. North-av. MISS MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS, all nationalities, for all kinds housework, second girls, cook, and nurses, with references. Woman's Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR LADIES IN ALL lines of work. Central Bureau, 125 Dearborn-st. Third floor, Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl for general housework in flat. Call 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, SECOND AND general girls. MRS. MANDEL, 200 31st-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT STENOgraphic or typewriting work; evenings, home, or down-town; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable. Address W 516, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAdy stenographer; rapid and accurate; 5 years' experience; best refs.; Rem. operator; moderate salary. Address X 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; capable; accurate; reasonable salary. Address W 545, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, lady, desires position with heavy dictation. Address X 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY TYPEwriter; office; experienced; moderate salary. Address X 510, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced young lady stenog.; Rem. and S. P. operator; moderate salary. C S 430, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young lady stenog.; can do first-class work; Rem. or S. P. MISS LEE, phone Harrison 184.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED, EXperienced stenographer, 22, wishes to marry or private secr.; salary $16. X 512, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — 100 CIRCULAR LETters, ten lines, typewritten for $1; best work; call and deliver. Address T 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP., ACCURATE and lady stenog.; $6. C S 432, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF REfinement as companion, teacher, mother's help, or housekeeper. Address C. M. E., 60 Wisconsin-st., bell 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY physician offers her faithful services to a lady or family who wish to go abroad in spring. Address C S 924, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD! LOST, A SOLITAIRE diamond ring, Tiffany setting, at 63d-st. and Madison-av., on Friday night last, 9th inst.; above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned, to 6131 Monroe-av.

LOST—MONDAY NIGHT, IN OR NEAR COLUMbia Theater, a pin, shaped as a fly, mounted in a ruby and diamonds; liberal reward. L. D. WEBSTER, 10 Astor-st.

LOST—FROM 2536 PRAIRIE-AV., A FOX TERrier dog, white body, brown ears; answers to name of Dewey. Reward.

LOST—TRUST DEED AND NOTES. RETURN to 512 Adams Express Building; reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PAPER JUST RECEIVED; AT home indefinitely. Write at once and arrange for answer. ED.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FREE; SUCCESS IN LIFE CAN only be obtained through influence. Will send absolutely free a 100-page book which explains all the secrets of hypnotism, personal magnetism, and magnetic healing. Tells how to cure diseases and bad habits, enables you to win and hold the love and respect of others. Anybody can learn in a few days. We guarantee success. Write today. Address New York Institute of Science, Dept. 406F, Barry Building, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

" From head to toe " we clothe a single person or a family complete.
" From parlor to kitchen " we furnish a home.
We operate a special credit department store for salaried people, and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your patronage.
Established 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—WRINKLES, POCKMARKS, ALL traces of Cupid's arrow, discolorations permanently removed. A limited number of patients received at residence. Address or call at office.
J. ELIZABETH TOWNE, M. D.,
1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SPECULATION — $20 MARGINS, 1,000 bu. grain, 2 cents. Send for our book "Speculation." FRED G. COMSTOCK & CO., Brokers' Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—WANTED, DRESSMAKERS LIVing on the outskirts to take home a pound of the best 20c butter; free sample; see more.
MACONALDA DAIRY, 88 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—FREE—HYPNOTISM, MAGNET HEALING, PERSONAL MAGNETISM, AND THE OCCULT SCIENCES, a course of 50 lessons FREE. Call or write, 161 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; ten years' experience. MME. HRIVER, 241 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ONE OF THE BEST MAGNETIC MENTAL HEALERS in Chicago can be CONSULTED at Room 438, 28 VAN BUREN-ST. STUDENT and PATIENT.

PERSONAL—MARY BARTEAU, MENTAL SCIence healer and teacher, Rooms 18 and 19 Atlantic Hotel, Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Conquest of Poverty, Home Course Mental Science, on sale.

PERSONAL—PILES. HOME TREATMENT; absolutely safe; positive cure without operation. Antiseptic Remedy Co., 1118 Masonic Temple. 1 to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—CANCER CURED; ABSOLUTELY removed from the body; neither knife nor plaster used. Cancer of the womb 42d-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL — PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR, NEGlected education, letter writing, literature, mental culture. R. BENNETT, A. M., 26 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS made to order. NEWMAN & MAYER,
150 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed; cure guaranteed; call or send for free book. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—PILES, CANCER, TUMOR CURED without knife or pain; consultation free. 3544 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 108 State-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed from premises. F. PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEmale complaints. $5. 114 Dearborn-st., R. 1105.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
AUDITORIUM [TOWER].
Best instructions; reasonable fee; classes and private lessons; special TRIAL LESSON FREE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Free lectures, readings, and comedies every Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, AUDITORIUM. Call at school for programs and admission cards.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLASSES ARE HELD AT Paterson's Stenographic Institute, 145 La Salle-st. Private, individual instruction day and evening.

When competent our students are given at least opportunity to hold positions.

PREFERABLE TO BUSINESS COLLEGES—Bookkeeping and writing individually. 52 Dearborn. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

MAGIC—A CHARMING ACCOMPLISHMENT—An excellent diversion; instruction private; day or evening. FREDERIC. B O 645, Tribune.

MUSIC MADE EASY—ONE SHORT TERM ENables young or old to entertain friends. Chicago Musical Seminary, 204 Auditorium Annex.

PIANO, VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, AND ZITHER, 3 lessons a week, 50c. Bahn's Musical Academy, 765 Clybourn-av. Instruments loaned free.

PENMANSHIP, ARITH., GRAMMAR, LITERAture, letter writing, private course, 3 lessons, 25c. Bennett Inst., 438 Athenæum, 26 Van Buren-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—MUSIC AT A GLANCE; sent to any address on receipt of price, 50c. M. MACONALDA, 88 Randolph-st.

GERMAN IN 5 WEEKS' COURSE. HAUPT'S practical lessons. 438 Chicago Athenæum.

TELEGRAPHY—COMPLETE COURSE, $30; easy payments. 308 Great Northern Building.

ONE WEEK'S TRIAL FREE—GRAHAM SHORThand College. 167 Masonic Temple.

MARY C. SHEDD, TEACHER OF SINGING—Voices tested free. 806 Steinway Hall.

MANDOLIN GUITAR — PRIVATE INSTRUCtion: 15 lessons, $6. 308 Great Northern Bldg.

NIGHT AND DAY CLASSES ALL YEAR; 3 mos., nights, $10. Jones Bus. Col., 160 Washington.

ORATORY, ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC ART. 308 Great Northern Building. Open evenings.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, ORATORY. LESTER SHAFFNER. 406 Schiller Building.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 52 Dearborn-st. Established 1886. Miss Wallace, Pr.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO—HOUR LESSON, 50c. Mrs. Saunderson. 4301 Cottage Grove-av.

LESSONS IN OIL, WATER-COLOR, CHINA, 50c. 1103 Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

LEADING DANCING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO. Notice—Be your own teacher on the waltz by getting Prof. Roach's new and complete self-instructor of waltzing, just copyrighted, price $1, having each and every movement of the feet printed plainly, which will do you more good than private lessons from any teacher; 300 of these books sold in 6 weeks. Write or call. The waltz, which is taught to beginners or old in ten minutes; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal them. CLASSES MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS; SUNDAY CLASSES 3 to 5. Prof. Roach leads the profession; others follow. 1461 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building. No matter how far away you live, come to Roach.

DANCING—BALLROOM SOCIETY DANCES; best instruction and music; large hall; Tues. and Friday, receptions at 8; Sat. at 10 lessons, $2.50. Bennett Inst., 438 Chicago Athenæum Bldg.

LADY GIVES PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50c; waltz guaranteed; music. 230 S. Hoyne-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$125 WILL PURCHASE THE handsome Kentucky bred trotting and road mare, Lady Ashland; foaled June 12, 1892; 15¼ hands high, and weighs about 1,100 lbs.; sired by Ashland Wilks, 2:17¼, by Red Wilks, sire of George Wilks; dam, Delta, by Mambrino Startle; she has no record, however, but trotted 3 one-mile heats at Lexington, Ky., 18 months old in 2:18, 2:18¼, and 2:18, at which time she cost $1,200; she has all the gentle qualities of a child; was recently driving driven by a lady; she took fright at a road roller and ran away; she did not injure herself in any way, and stopped on her own accord, after running four squares, but owner does not want to drive her again, and for that reason will sell her for above price; to some one who will take her out of the city; I will warrant her sound and to trot in 2:25 in present condition; she will prove a valuable animal in the country, where there are no steam rollers, as she is fearless of all other objects, and is large enough for any use. For further particulars call or address
FRANK TAYLOR, 643 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE LARGE, HANDSOME bay family and trotting mare, May McGregor; she is 16 years old, 16 hands high, weighs about 1,100 lbs., has long mane and tail, perfectly sound in every respect; kind and gentle every way; no bad habits in the stable or on the road; a lady can drive her as well as a man; she is a fine, prompt, pleasant driver, can road 12 miles an hour and trot in 2:35 in a wagon; is very stylish and attractive; any private party can have her on trial; she will be guaranteed as described and bank references given as to responsibility. Also an elegant extension top, cutunder surrey, extra fine rubber tired runabout, rubber-tired trap, fine single surrey and buggy harness, elegant Portland cutter, fur robes, blankets, etc., all the finest city make and show but little wear; sold to settle an estate. For all information apply to JAMES OLIVER, groom, at barn, rear 3251 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE — ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, buggies, wagons, carts, horses, harness, etc.; will sell on monthly payments.
H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

BARGAIN—ELEGANT RUBBER-TIRED GODdard Stone make; also fine runabout. 4014 Michigan.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST bred 16-hand trotting stallion in this country, 5 years old. 194 35th-st.

BARGAIN—RUBBER TIRED ROCKAWAY, 4; J. Kimball top buggy; Goddard; cheap. 75 36th-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

I WILL BUY POSTAL CARDS PRINTED ON, unused, out of date. C. C. FARKHURST,
Tel. Main 2913. R. 10, 103 Washington-st.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS: ALBUMS; SUPplies; price list free. F. WOLBERT'S, 75 State.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—SALARY $50 PER month; best of references and bond $1,000 required. Address X 567, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRY GOODS ENTRY CLERK; MUST be able to enter from call; none other need apply. Address C T 273, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED OR ASSISTANT, 441 State-st.

DRUG CLERK—CALL 32D AND WALLACE-sts., drug store. Call today.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

EDUCATED, WELL DRESSED GENTLEMEN for city; gilt-edged proposition. SHEFFARD, 1257 Monadnock.

EXPERIENCED, A1 SALESMAN—TO HANDLE on commission basis a complete line of knit underwear; direct from mill, for Ill. and Wis. undoubted reference required. Excelsior Knitting Co., 15 Moore Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, BRAINY, AGGRESsive; $50 to $75 per week men preferred; high-class, brand new article and plan; business getters only need apply. F. H. THOMPSON, 153 La Salle.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY, TO TRAVEL FOR A representative house; first-class opportunity for a man willing to demonstrate his worth. Address X 556, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE, ON COMMISsion, big bargains that will sell quick; good opening for active man. X 507, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—COMMISSION BASIS: PROPOSItion worth $200 a month to a good man. 1508 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CITY trade, also country. Keith Enamel Starch Co., 161 E. Superior-st.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH INDIANA; salary $1,800; must invest $5,000. X 527, Tribune.

SALESMEN—CLOTHING, TO OPEN AND OPerate agencies for the largest exclusive tailoring house in the United States; the proposition fully will be given to the right parties, including woolens in the piece for display purposes; this is a rare opportunity to engage in a lucrative business without any investment; hundreds thus engaged in this business now are making from $1,500 to $5,000 a year. Write at once for full information to Department A, Lock Box 933, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO WORK ILLINOIS, OR CHIcago, if preferred; family necessity; used daily; from mill to consumer, through agts. only; permanent business; $15 to $30 weekly. Call on write. H. A. GILKINSON, 410 Abel Bldg., 63d and Stewart-av.

SALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m. American Literary Society [DAVIS], 521-531 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED ON REFERence works; also a manager; good opportunity for hustler. Encyclopedia Dept., 1508 Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR KING CLAY 5C CIGAR; the best seller in town. Address PHILLIP JAEGER & CO., La Salle and S. Water-sts.

SALESMEN—TO SELL THE BEST 20C BUTter on the market; choice for good men. Horseradish Jack, 68 E. Randolph-st.

SALESMEN—FINE SIDE LINE; COMMISSION liberal; sample small; write us. Trojan Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—SEVERAL SPECIALTY SALESmen for city book and stationer trade. Call bet. 9 and 1. R. 504, 134 E. Van Buren-st.

SALESMEN—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN WITH fine, high-class specialty; liberal terms. 303 Fisher Building.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR LETTER FILE, card index, cabinets, and office specialties.
American File and Index Co.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY FULL LINE SUSpenders as side line; Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin. Address X 558, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR NEW STYLE LETter file and indexes. American File and Index Co.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR $2 CARD INDEX outfit. American File and Index company.

SALESMEN—TO SELL DR. REED'S CUSHION shoes. Room 504, 87 Clark-st.

SOLICITOR—FOR A PAYING AND EASILY OBtainable printing job. X 541, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE. ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Their People, as Seen with Camera and Pencil," introduced by General Fitzhugh Lee; a grand work, the journey made by author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the isle of Pines, the seven islands composing the Hawaiian group, and the Philippines. Illustrated with twelve hundred superb photographs taken by our own artists with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors. Easy monthly payments. Commissions paid in cash. Solicitors make $12 to $20 per day. No delivering and no collecting; apply or solicitor, address for description and terms, Chicago Record's Bureau for "Our Islands and Their People," 122 Fifth-av., Chicago.

TAILORING SALESMAN—CITY OR COUNTRY, to sell suits and overcoats to measure; salary or commission; elegant sample line. Address Crown Tailoring Co., 258 5th-av.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—SALARY $100 PER month, with additional commissions; experience not absolutely necessary, but must be a worker. Address, for 10 days, P. O. Box 678, Chicago.

WRITE-UP SOLICITOR—THOROUGHL

D—FEMALE HELP.

yment Agencies.

...AND STENOGRAPHER....$10
..., West Side.....
..., West Side.....
..., real estate.....
...bookkeeper, North Side.....
...writer.....
...speak Polish and German...
...Side.....

...ERCANTILE AGENCY,
... or 92 La Salle-st.

...ICE FURNISHES HELP FOR
...ifs. 38 Clark-st.

...enographers.

...MINGTON STENOGRAPHER
...ence, salary. X 582, Tribune.

...R-LADY, WELL EDUCATED
...n sense, capable of taking dy
...rrectly, also expert on machine
...and correct at figures; only those
...good despair of permanent posi
...n own hand, giving full experi
...address X 540, Tribune office.

...LIVING ON THE
...ry moderate. Address, giving
...ces, and salary wanted, X 525.

...-LADY: SMITH-PREMIER
...be experienced; $9; West-Sider
...Salle-st., Room 46.

...-RAPID, EXPERIENCED,
...ate salary. X 562, Tribune.

...iscellaneous.

...-FOLDERS, COVERERS, AND
...feeder, machine experienced,
...cor. Monroe and Jefferson sts.

...-C. H. MORGAN & CO., 11 S.

...— LADY OF GOOD FAMILY
...IVE HOME; LONG EAR
...CALL WEDNESDAY
...1 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 1.

...PABLE, EDUCATED WOMEN
...for profitable employment; must
...furnish personal reference
...109 The Temple, La Salle-st.

...LATE DIPPER. NONE OTHER
...Dearborn-av., rear.

...EXPERIENCED PIANO
...down-town studio; lessons 75c.
...ribune office.

...ENCED CHOCOLATE PACK
...lines-st.

...HITE, TO TRIM SAUSAGE
...FT & CO., Central Time office.

...ENCED, TO PUT-UP STARCH
...tarch Co., 161 Superior-st.

...ENCED BINDERY. APPLY
...d, today; steady position.

...FINISHERS—EXPERIENCED
...AT ONCE TO 377 NORTH-ST.

...ANVASS IN CHICAGO AND
...miles of Chicago, where they
...be fitted, for ladies' tailor made
...and suits; will make good
...se, etc., write to WORK BROS.
...ill.

...PLEASANT, PAYING HOME
...Oakwood-blvd., North-st.

...KE HOME PIECE WORK;
...nt. 90 Wabash-av., Room 35.

...RK SOFA PILLOWS, CALL
...167 Dearborn-st., R. 703.

...-EXPERIENCED. 132 MAR
...E & HALSTED-STS.

...OF GOOD ADDRESS AND
...k; work pleasant and remunera
...er can easily make $100 a month
...s indispensable. Address E 8

...enographers.

...-BRIGHT, TO SELL, 20C BUT
...se; good chance. Call Horse
...Randolph-st.

...TO SPOT PHOTOGRAPHIC
...experienced. Pin Lock Medal
...-st.

...ING AND MILLINERY.

...E TO ENTER
...HILLINERY COLLEGE,
...Michigan-av.
...ms; 20 lessons, $10. We make
... we have 14 stores to trim for.
...-st.

...-MADE SUITS MADE TO OR
... NEWMAN & AYER,
150 State-st.

...PECIAL OFFER TO LEARN
...millinery. Patterns 50c. Ver
...ns, MEDOWAY, 178 State-st.

...AIRVOYANTS.

North Side.

TO RENT—946 CHESTNUT-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished, warm, quiet, clean rooms, single or double, $1.50 up; porcelain bath, hot water; near Bible Institute and car lines.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM HEAT, bath; convenient; reasonable. 2884 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE FRONT room for a gentleman; steam heat, hot water; in fine flat. 178 Cass-st. 2d Reference.

TO RENT—357 LA SALLE-AV., FURNISHED rooms; modern conveniences; walking distance; reasonable.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM; LARGE, PLEASant, with board. 12 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS; light housekeeping. 182 Cass-st.

TO RENT—NICELY, NEWLY FURNISHED front alcove room. 196 Cass-st., cor. Pierson.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BACHELOR APARTment, first floor; bath; furnished or unfurnished; south of 22d-st., east of Wabash-av.; monthly lease; state particulars. Address Suite 90, 167 Trades' Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—BACHELOR APARTments, South Side, three unfurnished rooms with private bath, steam heat, hot and cold water; modern flat; must be reasonable price; no questions. Address Y 843, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUNNY ROOM OR suite, partly furnished, near table board; bet. 16th and 22d sts., Gr., lake; reasonable; refs. Address X 512, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, TWO OR three unfurnished rooms, south 22d-st., within 2 blocks of cable road. Address C V 522, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOMS WITH EVERY convenience; rent moderate; Belden and Fullerton-av., near North Halsted. Inquire of agent on property.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—
We are having a strong demand for desirable houses all over the South Side. Parties intending to move in the spring should place them with us as early as possible in order to get the best results.
H. O. STONE & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED house of about 10 rooms; no children; responsible family. Address C T 262, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—12-R. MOD. HOUSE, E. of La Salle and s. of Division. C V 222, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE OTHEOMA,
5624 TO 5634 CALUMET-AV.,
One block of L station.
Overlooks Washington Park.
7 new 6-room and bath flats.
Worth $40; sacrifice $29 up.
Strictly high grade.
Elegant in every detail.
Oak finish and oak floors.
$30 Detroit safe.
Bar Lock typewriter.....$30.00
Calligraph typewriter.....$20.00
Will exchange for oak desk for me.
CHICAGO SAFE AND DESK CO.,
55 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50 SCHOOL DESKS 10-FT. WALL cases, 50 office rail, 19 ft. partition, cash desk, letter press and stand, desk, etc. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

ROSENER & CO., 1906-1908 WABASH-AV.; Telephone South 238. Cheapest and largest place on earth for new and second-hand general store fixtures of every description.

EMIL BEERMAN, 363 W. MADISON-ST.— Everything in store fixtures, second-hand and new; double desks, office desks, show cases, scales, mills, etc. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BULLOCK PRESS in good condition; can be seen running in Chicago; must be sold and removed at once to make room for larger presses; will sell cheap. Address C T 720, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOP CYLINDER PRESS, 54 INCH bed; can be seen now running; price $450 cash. N. B. Barlow Printing Co., 148 Monroe-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

MANHATTAN TYPEWRITERS; HIGHEST grade; have the most satisfactory results; more durable than any other typewriter made. E. W. B. MORRISON & CO., General Agents, Tel. 2180 Harrison. 21 Quincy-st.
Bargains in Remingtons and other makes.

$3.00 PER MONTH RENTAL—ALL STANDARD machines. Remington, Smith-Premier, Oliver, etc. Ribbons and carbon sheets. Machines sold half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—
All makes rented; $3 per month; repairing. TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, 202 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT. SALE OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER & CO., 188 E. Madison-st.

FOR SALE — REMINGTON TYPEWRITER; perfect condition and alignment. Address A 668, Tribune office.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER; SMITH PREMIER preferred; will pay cash. X 502, Tribune office.

OUR NEW ADDRESS IS 115 CLARK-ST. THE Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

GOOD CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER FOR SALE. Binner Eng. Co., 21 Plymouth-pl.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. We carry the largest line of second-hand machinery on earth; write for our catalogue No. 82, quoting low prices on belting, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and material and supplies in general. We carry all kinds of brand new plumbing materials. We belong to no trusts or combines. Three big stores and long distance telephones. Yards 637, 643, 643. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron-sts.

FOR SALE—BY PARADOX MACHINERY CO.— All 2d-hand machinery in stock; best offers take quoting low prices on machinery new. Call in person. Take Cybourn, Southport, Halsted, or Larrabee-st. cars to Division-st. 181 E. Division-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND UNIVERSAL reamer and cutter grinder; must be first-class and standard make. Address X 650, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

$35 ROLL DESK, OAK.....$17.50
$40 roll desk, oak.....$22.00
$7 swivel office chair.....$ 4.00
$50 Detroit safe.....$30.00
Bar Lock typewriter.....$30.00
Calligraph typewriter.....$20.00
Will exchange for oak desk for me.
CHICAGO SAFE AND DESK CO.,
55 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—12 STATE-ST., FROM MAY 1ST, 3-story and basement brick building, whole or part, outside light. 14 Clark-st. Storage basement brick building, outside light. GEORGE K. OWSLEY, 22 Times Building.

TO RENT—4-STORY BLDG., 26X150 FT., ON Auditorium—Best central rooms, table, and refs. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES IN LAKE View, 1736 and 1707 N. Clark-st.; reasonable rent on long or short lease. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 1510 Belmont-av.

TO RENT—STORES; GOOD LOCATION; $12 and $15 month. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE building, 4 stories, with basement under whole building, with automatic sprinklers; 63x140 ft.; in center of business. 8th Joseph, Mo.; ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS E. TOOTLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; TELEPHONE; $5. 97, 159 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER, HEAT, ETC., for printers and manufacturers at 340-342 Dearborn-st. WOLFF & BECK, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES and flats in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and all over the South Side. Write or call up either office.
H. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power, if wanted. COOK & CHICK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—MFG. SPACE, STORES, HOUSES, flats; cheap. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM, PARTIALLY FURnished; fine location. 1612 Michigan-av.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT OR CELLAR for storage, 8,000 to 10,000 sq. ft.; elevator; North or South Side, within four or five blocks of the river. Address W 536, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE, centrally located; particulars. X 535, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

$275 BUYS 8-ROOM FLAT, MICHIGAN-AV., finely furnished. CAMPBELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LOS ANGELES, CAL.—
I offer an advantageous trade for old-established business in this city. Owner has other interests requiring his entire time. Business has been established more than 12 years; has paid an average of 30% on capital invested during this period. Full investigation invited. A fine opportunity for one desirous of obtaining a profitable and permanent business in this beautiful and growing city.
Full details by addressing
H. G. RADWALADER,
14 German-Am. Bank Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING MEAT MARKET on the So. Side, known as the Rose Packing Co., 1938 Archer-av.; will give bargain if taken at once; must sell on account of having two other markets; I refer to any paching house in Chicago for reference; do not call unless you mean business. LOUIS N. ROSE, Proprietor, 1938 Archer-av.

ABOUT $7,500 CASH AND SERVICES OF GOOD aggressive salesman and manager to take charge of established company with splendid high grade business; salary good and dividends large; truly this is an unusual opportunity. Address C T 264, Tribune; no will be given full particulars. X 539, Tribune.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN WITH $50,000 to take ½ interest and charge of financial end of large, well established manufacturing; doing quarter million business; profits 25 per cent; no debts. Address C V 340, Tribune office.

MAN WANTED, WITH $5,000 CASH, TO TAKE half interest in railroad contract; must know how to run business and machinery; will clear thousands of dollars next year; experience unnecessary with practical man. Address C T 586, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SOUTHERN COAL MINING property, in operation; high grade product; price $250,000, on which it will pay profit of 20 per cent annually. Inquire Owner, 39 Fifth-av., Room 1077, Tribune building.

FOR SALE—PLATING PLANT, NEARLY NEW; $175 dynamo, 600 gal. solution, 5 buffing wheels; part pay in work. Wm. Light Lamp Co., 43 South Canal-st.

WANT PARTY WITH $3,000 TO TAKE AN INterest and management of our Western business; position worth $3,000 yearly; reference. Address X 336, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RETAIL CLOTHING AND GENTS' furnishing store in town of 8,000, 100 miles from Chicago; will reduce stock to $5,000 if desired. F. E. JENNISON, 221-223 Market-st.

MAN WITH PICTURE MACHINE AND PLENty of paper wants partner for road show. ROGERS, 176 W. Madison-st.

FREE—ONE WEEK'S ADVICE TO PROVE ability o call wheat market. Address X 504, Tribune office.

MONEY ADVANCED SECURING EUROPEAN patents, valuable inventions; firm representative leaving for Europe in 2 weeks. C T 913, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN first-class, well-established, paying printing plant; cheap for cash. Address X 557, Tribune.

MERCHANTS WISHING TO SELL THEIR ENtire stock for cash at a liberal price correspond with us. PEASE & CO., 174 Market-st.

CASH FOR SHOES, STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 126 Market-st.

PATENT FOR SALE—BICYCLE OIL; BEST ON earth; can be manufactured cheaply. L. N. W. SMITH, Rex Heights, Ark.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON; GOOD LOCATION, large stock, elegant fixtures; low price; terms; sickness. M. SMITH, 720 Chamber of Com.

ATTENTION—A MAN WITH $400 CAN PURchase one of the best paying outfits in the city; investigate. Address W 541, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY MEAT MARKET DOWNtown; receipts up to $200 day; finest location in city; price $500. Address X 524, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $3,000 TO PUT IN ESTablished embalming fluid and coffin hardware business. Address X 524, Tribune office.

WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, VALUE $2,000, bargain for cash, or take farm or good property; might assume. X 520, Tribune office.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING TO INVEST $500 in business, no fake, address X 509, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED MILlinery store; good location. 8 Division-st.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE—1st-class cent stand; poor health reason. W 121, Tribune

DRY GOODS BUSINESS WORTH $2,100; EXceptional cash bargain. 1693 N. Clark.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MAJESTIC MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL ranges, best in the world; oil and coal heaters and stoves; complete line of FURNITURE & HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 351 W. Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

$35 ROLL DESK, OAK.....$17.50
$40 roll desk, oak.....$22.00
$7 swivel office chair.....$ 4.00
$50 Detroit safe.....$30.00
Bar Lock typewriter.....$30.00
Calligraph typewriter.....$20.00
Will exchange for oak desk for me.
CHICAGO SAFE AND DESK CO.,
55 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—OR EXCHANGE, 207-61 Dearborn-st., 3 & 4-story and basement brick bldgs., 75x70.
2135-37 Archer-av., 2-story and basement brick bldg., 100x100.
2133 Archer-av., 2-story and basement brick.
2135-39 Fulton-st., 2 frame cottages and 4 2-story brick flat bldgs.
616 Adams-st., running through to Ogden-av., 2-story brick bldg.
256-60 Maxwell-st., 2 brick and frame store and flat bldgs.
2001 Park-av., 2-story brick flat.
313-19 W. 16th-st., 3 frame cottages and store.
209 Clybourn-av., brick store with frame living rooms in rear.
12 Homer-st., 1½ story brick cottage.
217-19 W. 20th-st., 2 2-story frame bldgs.
44 ft. vacant on Grand-blvd., bet. 35th and 36th-sts.
25 ft vacant on Wabash-av., bet. 25th and 26th-sts.
22 ft. vacant located at 559 S. Clark-st.
100 ft. of dock property at Riverdale.
150x150 ft. vacant cor. Kedzie-av. and Jackson-blvd.
3 25-ft lots on Colorado-av., near Kedzie.
3 25-ft lots on Sawyer-av. Sq.
10 acres at Dunning.
Lot on W. Lake, near California-av.
Several blocks at Maywood.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Established 1890. Member Real Estate Board.
EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE,
504 Chamber of Commerce Building.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY ONLY.
Represents the largest and finest line of home property in the city, including north shore, for sale or rent. An interview with intended buyers or sellers will cost nothing. Save time and money by seeing me, and secure the advantages I can offer in my special line. Now is a good time to invest in a home.
Office hours 9:20 a. m. to 12 m.
HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. COR. ELDREDGE-ct., 40 ft.; will consider half trade; $80,000; will build in Wabash-av., near Harmon-ct., for tenant, 40 or 80 ft., favorable lease.
H. PORTER & BRO., 414, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY.—
To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 86.

FOR SALE—FACTORY SITE ON C. & N. W. switch, 150x128, 250 ft. from shops, $6,000. Address C T 670, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE, bargains, see ELSON, 62, 123 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CORNER, 21-flat building, new and modern, near 43d-st. station I. C. R. R.; rents $2,100; factory doing interior in various hardwoods, consoles, refrigerators, sideboards, polished oak floors, apartments 4 to 6 rooms each; building has 100 feet frontage, steam heat and hot water; rental $11,000 per annum; price $110,000, incumbrance $50,000; will consider choice ripe vacant or clear with old improvements.
Corner, 21-flat building, brick, near Alley "L" station; 3-story and basement; rents $2,100; 4 rooms each, oak interior, polished oak floors, steam heat and hot water, consoles, sideboards, mantels, gas grates, etc.; price $26,500 per year; price $70,000; incumbrance $34,000, 5 years; lot 100x140; will take clear vacant, farms or improved.
28-flat building, new and in construction, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; oak trim throughout; rental $10,000 per annum; price $100,000; incumbrance $40,000; close to Alley "L" and steel cars.
Choice high-grade investment in income property; a very magnificent new high-grade 6-flat building in Kenwood; steel construction, interior in mahogany, quarter-sawed oak, polished oak floors, consoles, sideboards, mantels, refrigerators, etc.; 5 and 6 rooms each; rental $4,800 per annum, to high-grade tenants; long leases; incumbrance $17,500, at 5 per cent; price $40,000; will consider clear ripe vacant or improved.
8-flat building, stone front, steam heat, oak interior, polished oak floors, 7 and 8 rooms each; close to cable and Alley "L" station; rents $1,260 per year; price $12,000; incumbrance $8,500.
Ellis-av., 10-room stone front residence, near 46th-st.; all modern; price $13,000; will take clear vacant or business or apartment house; hold an advance of $5,000 equity.
Ellis-av., near 42d-st., 8-room brick modern residence, cost $7,000; will sell for $5,000; house heated by natural gas; will take clear lot in Woodlawn and put in this $4,000 equity and cash.
Ellis-av., 10-room house; must sell your unproductive vacant or property with old improvements, clear, for a choice modern, up-to-date investment that will pay you from 8 to 10 per cent net.
M. WALKER & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MODERN CORNER FLAT building in Hyde Park, near I. C. express trains.
RENTAL $10,600 PER YEAR.
Will sell clear or subject to mortgage not exceeding $60,000, at 5 per cent, or will exchange for other clear in part payment. Photographs, rent roll, and full particulars at our office; price $106,000.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the prettiest part of Kenwood; cost the present owner $60,000; will sell for $35,000, as the owner must have money.
EDGAR S. HEATON,
908 Marquette Bldg.
Phone 1473 Main.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OWNER NONresident, two modern residences, 3542 and 44 Ellis-av.; 3-story brick houses; 10 rooms each; clear of incumbrance; easy terms; fine location and convenient; lot 47½x228 feet deep. Price $16,750. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg., exclusive agent.

FOR SALE—676 46TH-PL.—3-STORE STONE and brick building of six 4 and 5 room apartments, modern; rents $1,800; owner will sell to net 10 per cent on price asked. H. W. RANFORD & CO., executive agents, 234 31st-st. Phone South 11.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 4534 Vincennes-av., 10 rooms, bath, etc.; owner being in Florida very anxious to sell less than value. House is clear. Exclusive agent.
J. H. DAVIS,
4541 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—CLEAR 8. SIDE DETACHED RESIdence, 16 rooms; hot water heat; lot 100 feet front; 80 feet of lawn to the south; convenient to 39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. cable; price $35,000; might take smaller house [clear] in part payment. Address X 513, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY, STONE FRONT, strictly modern 12-room residence, near Alley L station; has been held at $12,000; we will sell for best offer this week.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3631 ELLIS-AV., 10-ROOM MODern stone front residence; no dealers; price for quick sale, $8,000; terms, $2,500 cash.
CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$90 PER FT. will purchase lot 100x165 ft., on Greenwood-av., 150 ft. so. of 54th-st.; west front; 1-8 cash, balance on time. Inquire Union Trust Co., 183 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$300 DOWN AND $25 PER MONTH takes my modern detached 7-room brick residence near 43d-st. and Drexel-blvd.; price $3,000 cash. Address M., P. O. Box 553, Chicago Heights, Ill.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT, ON city or suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges; no delay.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOANS OF $5,000
or more on best
RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS SECURITY.
EDWARD C. WALLER JR.,
705 The Rookery, La Salle and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
BARBEE BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 1473.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; titles examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
82 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GILT EDGE IMPROVED real estate in sums of $2,000 and upwards, 5%. THOS. J. H. BALDWIN & CO., 234 31st-st. Branch, 35th and Prairie-av.

4, 5, AND 5½ PER CENT; $500,000 TO LOAN; central property, stores, houses, flats, also choice vacant investments. Call for proposition; slight cases. CASE & CO., 158 La Salle.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOciation, 95 Randolph-st., having an accumulation of funds to loan, will make loans promptly, without premium or commission.

LOANS OF $1,000 AND UP AT CURRENT rates on Chicago real estate.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., have Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND UPWARDS, ON improved property, 10 days. ACRES, LOTS, AND FARMS.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 100 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KNIGHT & TONNING, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. Chicago improved. LOWEST RATES ON Schiller Building. BRENT & CO., 501

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 179 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS MADE. DIPPON & CALEF, 144 LA SALLE-ST.

I LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. Co. Dearborn and Madison-sts. Equitable Trust

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EST. Washington-st. McLAIN & GUNN, 100

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, $10,000 up, at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. 100 La Salle-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE; QUICK payment privileges on Chicago property. WITH PRE-HOLTON, SEELYE & MOORE, 84 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT CURRENT RATES; 1ST mortgages bought and sold; no delay. Dearborn-st. E. G. ELSER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT; SUM ON improved or vacant property. quick section. EDWIN WINN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A PRIVATE LOAN OF $2,000 ON 2-story frame flat, clear. X 505, Tribune office.

SPECIAL FUNDS OF $4,000 AND $5,000 TO loan. Apply to H. L. BEACH, 1000 To Trades.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA AND NORTH Pacific coast; choice of two routes. Phillips-Judson Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist excursions, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way at the least expense; leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Ft. Worth, and El Paso; and also over "The Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 349 Marquette Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—TENNESSEE CITY COLONY. Rich soil, fine climate; grain, vegetables, fruits grow perfectly; truck farming pays $150 per acre profit; finest country for poultry and stock raising. You can double your money on lots in one year. Fare from Chicago refunded to buyers. Half-rate excursions Feb. 20, March 6, and 20. Call or address
L. LATIMER, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—JOIN OUR NEXT EXCURSION TO southern Ala. Feb. 20; fare round trip $24; farm, stock, and fruit land, $2 per acre and up.
For tickets and information address New South Development Co., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000; 60 ACRES, SOUTHWEST of Michigan; good 9-room house; basement barn; apples, pears, grapes; excellent soil; 1¼ miles to town. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
CLEAR OR VACANT for $11,000 equity in just finished, well rented 6-flat building, Buena Park, within 1¼ blocks from 3 rail roads at N. W. L. depot; will also accept clear improved.
Have also CLEAR apartment corner for which I will take clear vacant on North Side up to $75,000.
CARL LOTZ, 609 Chicago Opera-House Block.
Real estate, loans, and insurance.

WANTED—A CLEAR OLD HOUSE THAT $6,000 can be borrowed on, for which I can give an equity of $2,000 in one of the best apartment flats on the So. Side, having a light incumbrance and an exceptionally good income; a great bargain for cash. Address C V 384, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR MYSELF—BEST HOUSE in Kenwood [east of Drexel and south of 47th] which about $20,000 SPOT CASH will buy; give street number and particulars or no attention. Address X 278, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WAITing and want the best South Side house $15,000 will buy; will assume and pay some cash and other clear property. [8.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—25,000 TO 60,000 SQ. FT., VACANT or improved, so close in near center, with R. R. switch available.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE WITH 50 FT. LOT, OR will buy 50-ft. lot vacant in Kenwood for spot cash; price must be tempting.
M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SOLDIERS' LAND SCRIP or cash. HARDY BROS., Atwood Bldg.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE IN BEST suburb of New York; healthy, delightful, convenient; fine large house, stables, extensive shade grounds; will exchange for Western town or country property; rare chance to acquire desirable East-side home. JOHN R. FREER, 35 Nassau-st., New York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, a very fine solid brick block in the central part of Minneapolis, City of Minneapolis, 100 ft. full basement, and all modern property; all clear; price $45,000. Apply to N. B. LE BLOUD, Farmington, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE—CLOSE LOTS IN OAK Park, near Harrison-st., for modern flat building; will assume small incumbrance. Address C V 256, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR HARVEY AND CITY lots, $6,000, for an equity. SORENSON & CO., 1001 Madison-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—RICH LA PRAIRIE LANDS, from 5,000 to 40,000 acres, for Chicago property. Address C V 344, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney fee, or charge for papers.
SPECIAL FUNDS IN HAND in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in amounts of $2,000 and over at 5½ per cent interest; no commission, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers, etc. Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Amounts under $2,000 at lowest current rates.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
88 La Salle-st., main floor, opposite City Hall.

REPRESENTATIVE OF EASTERN INSURANCE CO. will loan direct to owners of choice improved real estate at low rate without commission, charge for papers, or attorney fee. Also loan $1,000 or more on good vacant in city and improved or vacant or acres along north shore in Milwaukee.
Give number or legal description to insure considering loan. Address W 524, Tribune office.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate.
With privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant property.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO.,
30 Washington-st. (main floor).

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HIGGINS & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property
from one to five years,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake Forest office, 1806 Clark-st., near Rosedale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5, and 5½ per cent; no attorneys' fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUILTY & CO.,
70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AN EIGHT OR TEN ROOM house, located south of 43d-st., east of Drexel-blvd., and north of 51st-st.; price not to exceed $10,000 cash. Address M., P. O. Box 553, Chicago Heights, Ill.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT, ON city or suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges; no delay.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOANS OF $5,000
or more on best
RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS SECURITY.
EDWARD C. WALLER JR.,
705 The Rookery, La Salle and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
BARBEE BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 1473.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; titles examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
82 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GILT EDGE IMPROVED real estate in sums of $2,000 and upwards, 5%. THOS. J. H. BALDWIN & CO., 234 31st-st. Branch, 35th and Prairie-av.

4, 5, AND 5½ PER CENT; $500,000 TO LOAN; central property, stores, houses, flats, also choice vacant investments. Call for proposition; slight cases. CASE & CO., 158 La Salle.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOciation, 95 Randolph-st., having an accumulation of funds to loan, will make loans promptly, without premium or commission.

LOANS OF $1,000 AND UP AT CURRENT rates on Chicago real estate.

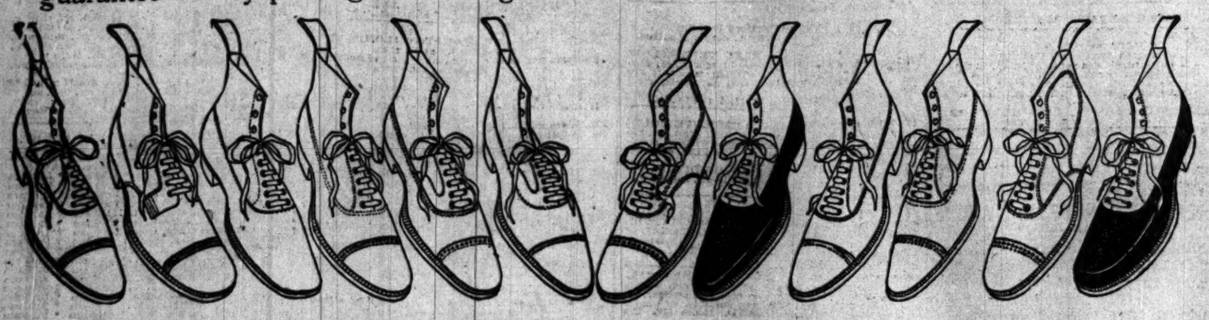
MEN'S SHOES.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

MEN'S SHOES.

$2.45, $2.65, $2.95, and $3.65 for Men's Shoes well worth $3.50 to $6.00.

24,000 pairs to choose from—or this was the number Monday morning; we have not had time to count them since. Every pair in good style—every pair backed by our guarantee—every pair a *genuine bargain.*



Fifty or more styles—you'll have no trouble in finding one to your taste. Enamel, Kidskin, Calfskin, Box Calfskin, and Russia are the materials—colored shoes for those who want them—black for the others. Heavy soles for the spring dampness and mud and lighter soles that can be kept till summer comes.

No question as to the goodness of these shoes.

You may know that we should never have bought such an enormous quantity at this season of the year were we not sure of the remarkable values.

These 24,000 pairs of Men's Shoes must all be sold within a few weeks. We expect them to sell themselves, as soon as you know they are here. That is our reason for advertising—to announce the sale, not to praise the shoes.

Ordinary shoe-selling records do not hold good in this store. We sold, last spring, in one sale, 15,000 pairs of Men's Shoes, *at one price*—more Men's Shoes than the average shoe store sells *in a year* at all prices. The present occasion is one even more extraordinary—conditions are different. Leather is advancing by great jumps and shoe prices are also on the up grade.

There's no doubt of the economy in providing, during this sale, for future shoe-wants.

A Branch Department in Men's Clothing Room (2d floor) established to assist the main department in selling all these shoes.

The $2.45 and $2.65 Shoes will also be sold in Basement Shoe Dept.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Women's New Silk Waists, Top Coats, Costumes, Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts—Advance Showing.

Our advance showing is the result of months of careful planning and discriminating buying on the part of expert buyers for the different departments of this great 8d floor. Some of the foremost designers of this country and abroad are represented in this collection of new and advance styles for the coming spring. *Exclusive styles, which are confined to us for Chicago.*

Tailor-made Suits.

New tailor-made suits for women, all silk-lined, $18.50 up.

Tailor-made Suits of covert cloth, in oxford, blue and tan, Eton jacket faced with peau de soie, band of same down the front and around the silk bottom of jacket, finished with rows of tailor stitching—skirt has the new double box plait and entire suit is lined with taffeta silk—price $32.50.

Tailor-made Suits, of blue or black pebble cheviot, double-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket—skirt has the new box plait, jacket and skirt finished with rows of tailor-stitching—lined throughout with taffeta silk, at $27.50.

Special Sale of Golf Capes at from $6.75 up.

New Spring Fancy Costumes arriving nearly every day.

Silk Waists.

Dainty styles from our own Work Rooms.

Black Satin Waists, trimmed with folds of the same, at $6.75.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked back; front and sleeves trimmed with ruching, at $7.50.

Surah Silk Waists, with small silk embroidered polka dot, in a variety of colors, hemstitched band down front, around collar, cuffs, and tie, in solid colors to match polka dot—price $9.50.

Women's Jackets.

Short, Jaunty Coats, in all the new materials, made fly-front or reefer style, Eton Jackets and Box Coats.

Special in Women's Black Pebble Cheviot Jackets, reefer style, all lined with black taffeta silk, revers finished with tailor stitching; strictly tailor-made garments, direct from our own factory, at $12.50.

Our February Sale of Women's Dress Skirts

is a decided success. The styles are all new and attractive and the prices are especially low for this sale.

Good Cheviot Dress Skirts at $5.00 upward.

Tailor-made Dress Skirts of black pebble cheviot, all lined with a splendid quality of percaline and finished down the front with rows of tailor stitching, at $8.50.

Tailor Dress Skirts, of Pebble or plain cheviot, fine quality, all lined throught with black taffeta silk, at $12.75.

Stormy-day Skirts, of plaid-back materials—goods bought direct from the mills and made up in our own factory—are selling almost as fast as we can produce them—at $12.50.

Silk Dress Skirts, from our own work rooms, at $12.50 upward.

KNOX Spring Hats

KNOX HATS

ARE READY.

The ideas of the world's most famous hatter KNOX for Spring Nineteen Hundred—One Hundred and Twenty-first Regular Season—are now here and await your critical eye. Derbys, all hand made, best in the world. Silk Dress and Opera Hats. High-class novelties in new shapes. Soft felts for ladies and gentlemen. OPENING DAY.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.

187-189 STATE STREET.

SOLE CHICAGO AGENTS.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Early Millinery Display

Today and Tomorrow.

Arranged especially for those who contemplate attending the Mardi Gras and taking southern trips. A comprehensive showing of the fashionable spring styles, French models, Stevens' styles and ready-to-wear hats.

Millinery that for style and exclusiveness possess that artistic dress elegance so distinctive in all Stevens' millinery.

A CARD

announcing the opening of our

Ladies' Custom Tailoring Dept.

Gowns, Coats, and Skirts to order at moderate prices and your choice of a representative assortment of foreign and domestic fabrics.

Finest workmanship and faultless fit guaranteed.

SCHOSBERG,

CHICAGO FUR CO.

157 State-st. (Palais Royal Bldg.)

Introductory: Special during February, to order, Suits, silk-lined throughout, for $30.00.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY on Parlor and Library Furniture.

REVELL'S

KODAKS AND CAMERAS, Photo Supplies

CATALOG & BOOKLETS FREE

ALMER COE, OPTICIAN

66 STATE STREET, Central Music Hall Block.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE CAPS.—CHIEF Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 26, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department, 10,000 Forage Caps. The Caps must conform strictly to standard sample and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Caps, and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.—CHIEF QUARTERmaster's Office, 615 Pullman Building, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1900.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 14, 1900, and then opened for such printing and material therefor as may be required by Headquarters Department of the Lakes, in this city, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1900. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application to J. G. C. Lee, Colonel and Chief Qr. Mr.

SPECIAL RECEIVER'S SALE

To be held by

THE GEO. P. GORE CO.

At their stores, 149 and 151 Market-st., Chicago,

Tomorrow at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at public auction, by order of Hon. John Galvin, Rec'r, the entire stock of

GEO. A. MONCUR - - - CINCINNATI, O.

Retailer of

Highest Grade Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

Consisting of

$28,000.00 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Suits, Coats and Vests, Pants, Overcoats, Ulsters and Cutaways, Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods in Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Fancy and Dress Shirts, Pajamas, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Goods now on exhibition.

THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

For Our Sale, this morning, at 10 o'clock, we have an Elegant Lot

Household Furniture,

Carpets, Rugs, Fine China, Bedding and General Household Goods.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN, 116 Wabash Avenue.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

Today at 10 A. M.

We will sell at Public Auction, For Account of Fire Underwriters, at our Additional Salesrooms,

184 & 186 Monroe-st., Chicago,

The Entire Stock of the well-known

J. W. Butler Paper Company,

CHICAGO,

Inventoried Value, $300,000.00,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Book, Bond, Print, Cover, Writing, Manilla, Bristol and Cardboard, Envelopes, Cut Cards, Twine, and

$60,000 worth of Fancy Stationery

—AND—

PRINTERS' & STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

In fact, quantities of EVERYTHING IN PAPER.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,

Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

CLEARING SALES CLOAKS, SUITS, Etc

The time has now come when we must clear our third floor of its stock of winter wearing apparel at any sacrifice. We dismiss from our minds all hope of profit, close our eyes to very considerable losses, and bend all our efforts in one direction of clearing the floor of every winter garment. The garments in question are well and stylishly made from the best of materials and are the remainders of lines that gave us a phenomenal winter's business on our third floor. Here are some of the bargains:

1,000 jackets, nearly all in the latest styles, made for this winter's wear, some half lined, some lined throughout with various fabrics ranging from medium grades of rhadame up to the choicest taffetas and all silk satin, embracing the whole range of correct fabrics such as kersey, covert, boucle, venetian, homespun, chinchilla, etc., in all the correct, up-to-date colorings, oxford, tan, castors, browns, blues, black, etc., in every conceivable style, tight fitting, reefer, Eton, double-breasted, etc. The whole collection is divided into 4 lots, each of them a tempting array of jackets at half price and even one-third ordinary prices.

Lot 1—Jackets marked down from $5, $6.50, and $7.50, to..... **$3.75**

Lot 2—Jackets marked down from $10.00 and $15.00 to..... **$5.00**

Lot 3—Jackets marked down from $15, $18, and $20.00 to..... **$7.50**

Lot 4—High-class novelties marked down from $25, $30 and $35 to.... **$9.75**

WINTER SUITS CLEARING.

300 stylish suits are offered at less than actual value of their jackets alone. They comprise cheviots, homespuns, venetians, novelties, etc., in tight-fitting, reefer and Eton styles—many of them medium weights, suitable for spring wear, and all of them this winter's styles and goods. The jackets are for the most part lined with silk or satin, and the skirts with percaline. All colors and sizes are included in the assortment in such tempting variety that you are sure to get just what you want somewhere in the lot. The whole stock is divided into these three lots:

LOT 1—Balance of $15 and $18 lines, mostly sizes 38, 40 & 42—choice. **$7.50**

LOT 2—Balance of $18.00, $20.00 and $22.50 lines, all sizes, choice..... **$10**

LOT 3—High-class tailored gowns that were priced from $20 to $40, choice..... **$15**

FRENCH FLANNEL WAIST CLEARING.

Genuine French flannel waists—those superb creations with embroidered polka dots, bow knots, etc., and a fine line of polka dots in popular colorings—waists that were looked upon as the best bargains in Chicago at $6.75 in December—good line of sizes and colorings, including black, choice..... **$3.95**

FUR CLEARING.

Trade-inviting reductions on high-class fur garments—ready to wear—in many cases about half what the same garments will cost next winter.

COLLARETTES WITH TAB FRONT EFFECTS.	
Very fine beaver, reduced from	$30.00 to $22.50
Choice blue fox, reduced from	$40.00 to $25.00
Black marten, reduced from	$30.00 to $24.00
Black marten with Persian yoke, reduced from	$30.00 to $24.00
Electric seal with blue fox border, reduced from	$24.00 to $15.00
Electric seal with blue lynx border, reduced from	$15.00 to $9.00
Gray lynx, reduced from	$30.00 to $18.00
Sheared coney, reduced from	$9.50 to $5.00
Astrakhan, reduced from	$12.00 to $8.50

STORM COLLARS WITH CLUSTER OF TAILS.	
Very fine stone marten, reduced from	$37.50 to $28.50
Blended muskrat, reduced from	$10.00 to $7.00
Natural muskrat, reduced from	$8.00 to $5.00
Beaver, reduced from	$19.00 to $15.00
PLAIN ROUND COLLARETTES, with about 12-inch cape.	
Otter, reduced from	$32.50 to $21.00
Electric seal with krimmer yoke, reduced from	$12.00 to $7.00
Electric seal, reduced from	$7.50 to $6.00

TO ORDER—Genuine Alaska seal coats, made in that matchless Carson-Pirie style and fit, for..... $180.00

WOMEN'S SHOES

A SALE OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

Thousands of pairs of women's fine footwear in our second floor department are offered at but little over half ordinary prices. These are this season's goods, the latest toes, tips, tops and leathers and represent the balance of our winter footwear which must be closed out to make room for spring goods now on the way.

WOMEN'S $5.00 SHOES, $3.25

Women's black and tan kid shoes with patent leather and stock tips, button and lace, hand turn and welt sewed, new military and opera heels, modern and extreme mannish lasts—a genuine $5.00 shoe for..... **$3.25**

WOMEN'S $4.00 SHOES, $2.75.

Women's black and tan shoes in vici kid, box and velour calf, welt sewed, extension soles, mannish shapes, regular heights and extra height for pedestrienne skirts, a regular $4.00 value for..... **$2.75**

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES, $2.15

Women's black and tan lace shoes in patent leather, vici kid and box calf, with opera, military and French heels, on lasts varying from the narrowest coin to the wide London; some $3.00 pairs in the lot; regular $3.50 values for..... **$2.15**

CHILDREN'S $3.00 SHOES, $1.50—In patent leather, kid and calf, cloth tops and all leather tops, genuine hand sewed shoes, reduced for a quick selling from $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 to..... **$1.50**

BASEMENT SPECIALS.

WOMEN'S $3.00 SHOES, $1.95.

Highest grade in quality and material, shoes that fit the most difficult feet, sewed and stitched with silk, in hand turns and welts—a dozen styles to select from—we can please the most fastidious—a genuine $3.00 shoe—only..... **$1.95**

WOMEN'S $2.50 SHOES, $1.55.

A collection of broken lines in mostly all sizes, shoes we sold in a regular way at $2.50, but only having one pair in each line we have grouped them all into one grand lot; you can have your choice of kid or vesting tops, patent leather or kid tips of our regular $2.50 shoes, for..... **$1.55**

NEW MOHAIR-AND-WOOL

CREPONS

AT JUST ABOUT HALF.

This is proving to be one of the most important black dress events of our history. Indeed it is one of those fortunate strokes—some would call it luck—that come only once in a lifetime. The offering includes many thousand yards of the new spring mohair and wool crepons. There is not an old pattern in the entire purchase. The goods are superb in quality, rich in design, and worth just about double our special price, per yard..... **$1.25**

ANNUAL SILK SALE

PRINTED FOULARD SILKS—The rich, elegant, artistic creations—which are exclusively confined to us—in this delightful fabric are shown in great profusion. We have them in the choice handkerchief squares as well as the yard goods, and nowhere can be seen better assortments or better values.

We offer an extra special inducement in 150 pieces of genuine $1.00 quality printed foulards, Indias and Japs, in Persians, stripes, figures and pompadour styles..... **65c**

Printed Indias, finest grades, choice styles, immense assortment; unique in style; choice colorings and vains..... **$1.00**

Printed Japanese silk, with wove broche figured and printed armure foulard silks, in light and dark colorings—absolute $1.00 values—February sale price..... **48c**

BLACK SILKS—27-inch black taffeta silks—annual February sale prices, 98c, 89c, 79c..... **69c**

Rich black satin duchesse, thoroughly dependable merchandise—$1.17, 95c, 88c, 78c and..... **68c**

Black peau de soie dress silks, the best goods the market affords—extraordinary bargains—$1.18, 98c, 89c, 79c and..... **69c**

NOVELTY SILK BARGAINS—All silk, colored satin striped taffeta and fancy check taffeta silks, regular $1.00 and $1.35 values—February sale price..... **68c**

PLAIN SILK FABRICS—Covered crepe de chenes, all the choice spring colors—annual February sale—$1.50 and..... **$1.00**

Tricotine peau de soie, 27 inches wide, new dress fabric, very durable, in all the leading shades—$3.00 value—annual February sale price..... **$1.50**